The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1873. NUMBER 109.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Merry Christmas!

Special attractions in the way of Beautiful and Appropriate WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, and CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. In consequence of the Panic, we shall offer extraordinary inducements to purchasers during the next 30 days.

$500,000 worth of DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c., to be converted into cash.

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Than the Lowest!

HARD-TIME PRICES FOR CASH.

Overcoat, former price $75, now $60.
Overcoat, former price $65, now $50.
Overcoat, former price $50, now $43.
Overcoat, former price $45, now $40.
Overcoat, former price $40, now $35.
French and Eng. Worsted Coat and Vest, former price $50, now $43.
French Cas. Pants, former price $18, now $15.
London Cas. Pants, former price $18 and $20, now $15 and $16.
London Cas. Pants, former price $15 and $16, now $12 and $13.

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MERCHANT TAILORS,
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AN ENTIRELY NEW EDITION OF
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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, OFFICE CLERK COUNTY COURT, CHICAGO, Dec. 4, 1873.

In pursuance of instructions from the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, public notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals will be received by the Board of Commissioners of Cook County until Monday, Dec. 15, 1873, at noon, for furnishing Cook County with all blank books, stationery, printing, binding, etc., required for use of the County for one year; also, all the meat, provisions, flour, milk, butter, groceries, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, and medical supplies, etc., needed for the Insane Asylum, County Poor House, County Hospital and County Agent, for one year, ending Dec. 31, 1874, to be delivered at such places and at such times as the County may direct.

Exhibits showing an approximation of the kinds and quantities of different articles needed by the County can be seen in the office of the Clerk of said Board. All bidders will be required to enter into bond with two sureties to be approved by the County Clerk, in a sum sufficient to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract, the County reserving the right to reject any or all bids if deemed expedient to do so.

Blanks for proposals and bonds can be obtained at the office of the Clerk of said Board.

Payments to be made promptly in cash immediately after the bills shall have been audited by the Board.

Proposals to be sealed, addressed to the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and deposited with the Clerk of said Board, and indorsed "Proposals for——"
HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk.

NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern.

Whereas, on the night of the third day of December A. D. 1873, there was stolen from my safe, at No. 405 West Randolph-st., Chicago, Cook Co., Ill., a large amount of Promissory Notes, Orders, Drafts, and other instruments in writing, some payable to O. P. Baker or bearer, and some to O. P. Baker or order. Now, therefore, all persons are hereby notified not to purchase any such promissory notes, orders, drafts, or other instruments in writing, as the same are the property of O. P. Baker, of the said City of Chicago. Among said notes and papers were a lot of notes given for lightning-rods, and payable to O. P. Baker or bearer. All persons who have executed any such promissory notes are hereby notified not to pay the same or any part thereof—whether due and payable or not—to any person or persons, unless the person or persons presenting the same for payment shall also present with the same a power of attorney from the said O. P. Baker, authorizing them to collect the same. And any person to whom any such promissory notes may be presented will be liberally rewarded for reporting the name, business, description, and residence of the party presenting the same.
O. P. BAKER,
405 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING
OF DECEMBER 18, 1873.
$1,200,000 to be Distributed in Prizes.
Only 16,000 Tickets—One Prize to every Seven Tickets.

1 Prize of	$500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 of $25,000	50,000
4 of 10,000	40,000
12 of 5,000	60,000
[illegible] of 500	[illegible]
[illegible] other Prizes, amounting to	[illegible]

Orders filled and information furnished. Circulars free. Send for one.
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UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO.
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STANDARD
SCALES
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NEW BOOKS.
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Sophisms of the Protectionists.
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PRICE............50 CENTS.

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$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

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Cloak Department.

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FIELD, LEITER & CO.

Have this day made large and general reductions in prices of all Manufactured Goods in this department.

Handsome Redingotes reduced from $15 to $5. Elegant Stuff Costumes reduced from $25 and $30 to $15 each. Rich Paris and Berlin-made Silk Costumes at nearly half the original price. Stylish English Walking Jackets from $7.50 upward. These Garments must be seen to be appreciated.

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,
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DRY GOODS, &c.

LARGE BANKRUPT STOCK
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PIERCE & SILVEY.
FANCY DRY GOODS,
Millinery, Ladies' & Children's Suits, &c.,
AT 77 STATE-ST.,
North of Field & Leiter's. Entire Stock in One Lot offered for cash for a few days only. Must be sold in season for the Holidays.
A very full and accurate inventory being prepared. Apply to ALEX. S. BRADLEY, Prov'l Assignee, Rooms 4 and 5 Cobb's Building, 126 Dearborn-st.

R. H. M'DOWELL & CO.,
234 West Madison-st.
We are now offering special bargains in Ladies' Ready-made Cotton, Cambric, and Merino Underwear, and French and American Corsets. We guarantee a saving of one-third.
(CHEAPEST HOUSE IN CHICAGO.)

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STEAM HEATING
APPARATUS,
Wrought Iron Pipe & Fittings.
Estimates for Heating and Ventilating furnished on application.
SAM'L I. POPE & CO.,
87 & 89 West Lake-st.

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IF YOU WANT A SUPERIOR GOLD WATCH,
BUY A LADD PATENT STIFFENED
GOLD WATCH CASE,
Fitted with a fine movement to suit, and you are all right. You will thus save a handsome sum of money, and your movement will have a Case of unexcelled elegance and durability. For sale by dealers in Watches generally. Send for full descriptive circulars to the Manufacturers,
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TO RENT.
Stores under the Clifton Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and Monroe-st. I am anxious to have these stores occupied, and will make terms satisfactory to tenants.
Inquire of IRA HOLMES,
At Manufacturers' National Bank.

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SALT LAKE CITY NATIONAL BANK.
B. M. DU RELL, Prest. J. M. BURKETT, Cashr.
CHAS. HEMPSTEAD, Atty.
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Any amount of short time paper, with first-class stock collaterals, by WM. P. WATSON & CO.,
Stock and Note Brokers, 105 Clark-st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 18 Wall-st., New York, execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD, allow 4 per cent interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 12 Broadway, New York, Room 56, or P. O. Box 2642.

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IRON AND MANGANESE.
I have several mines of the above minerals and wish to sell one-half interest in them. There is probably no safer business, and none which yields quicker returns with good margins than the working and manufacturing of these minerals, as the demand is unlimited. Location is close to railroads in Tennessee and North Carolina. Apply to
T. G. RISWALD,
P. O. Box 30, Atlanta, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL PERSONS INSURED
At the time of the great fire in 1871 in the Capital City Insurance Company of Albany, N. Y., will hear of something to their advantage by sending particulars and their address to W 27, Tribune office.

THE CUBAN TROUBLE.

Assurances from Washington that It Will Be Happily Adjusted.

Our Government Confident of Securing an Honorable Peace.

The Reported Resignation of Captain-General Jovellar Not Confirmed.

Minister Sickles to Resign at an Early Day.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Burn the Virginius.

Gen. Burriel Ordered to Resume His Command at Santiago de Cuba.

Report of a Crisis in the Spanish Cabinet.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOW THE VIRGINIUS WILL BE DELIVERED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Everything is tranquil to-night in official circles with regard to Spanish affairs. Under existing agreements, the Virginius will be delivered at one of the Cuban ports to officers of the United States navy, within eight days. The particular port at which the delivery is to be made is not yet decided upon, but the act will take place in open day and with all the forms and ceremonies deemed necessary to the maintenance of the dignity of two sovereign nations who are untrammeled in action and have every confidence in their own strength.

HONESTY AND ABILITY OF THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT.

The confidence of our own Government officials in not only the honesty and integrity of the Castelar Government in this matter, but also the ability of that Government to carry out the terms it has agreed to, has been confirmed and increased, and they now entertain no doubt whatever in the premises. The Volunteers have no power over and cannot affect in any way the Madrid authorities in the matter of carrying into effect the terms of the protocol, especially that part which relates exclusively to the transfer of the Virginius. The transfer will be entrusted to the officers of the Spanish navy, who, whether they are Republicans or Royalists in opinion, are thoroughly loyal to the existing Government at Madrid, which has unlimited faith in their patriotism and devotion to Spain. The discipline in the Spanish navy has always been notable, and Gen. Sherman testifies that it is the best he has ever known. This being the case, the two Governments are entirely free from apprehensions on this score.

MINISTER SICKLES

will leave Madrid at an early day. This he has decided upon of his own free will, and is not caused by any rupture or bad feeling between our Government and that of Spain. He has been ignored by his own Government during the recent difficulty in a manner which he is disposed to resent in the only way possible, —that is, by withdrawing from his position as United States Minister to Spain.

AN ATTEMPT TO SHIFT THE RESPONSIBILITY.

A report to the effect that the Madrid authorities have recently attempted to make the carrying out of the stipulations of the protocol a matter directly between the Spanish authorities in Cuba and the United States Government, and that Secretary Fish had promptly declined to hold any but the home Spanish authorities responsible for the performance of the terms, has found credence in circles where trustworthy information is usually had. If it is correct, it has leaked out of the State Department in some other way than through the Secretary, whose statements have been of an entirely different tenor.

A MYSTERIOUS PROGRAMME.

Lieut. Chipp, of the war-steamer Juniata, has been ordered from Santiago de Cuba to Key West, where he probably now is. It is stated that dispatches from Santiago are expected to-morrow by the authorities here, and that instructions will then be sent Mr. Chipp by telegraph, the nature of the instructions to be determined by the dispatches from Santiago referred to. What this may mean, it is difficult to say, although it is probable that he is the officer who has been selected to take charge of the Virginius, and that his orders will indicate to him where he shall proceed to meet her.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT FIRM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The protocol signed by Admiral Polo with Secretary Fish on the 29th of November was with the full approbation of his Government, after mature consideration of all its consequences, and since that time it has expressed no inclination whatever for a change of its terms. The excitement in the Island of Cuba, and the alleged threats concerning the Virginius, gave reasonable foundation for a fear on the part of many persons that the vessel and the surviving passengers and crew would not be promptly delivered up to the United States authorities according to the terms of the agreement.

OUR GOVERNMENT CONFIDENT.

But such apprehensions have not been shared by the Executive branch of our Government, for it can be positively stated that there is nothing to diminish its confidence in the sincerity of the purpose of the Spanish Government, or its ability to execute its engagements. The delay of transactions has been unavoidable, and only recently arrangements for the consummation of the terms have been completed.

THE TERMS TO BE CARRIED OUT.

Whatever may have been suggested heretofore as to the programme, it can now be asserted that the Virginius will be delivered to one of our naval vessels within the next ten days at a Cuban port in open day; and the surviving passengers and the crew will be transferred to a United States ship at Santiago de Cuba in an equally open manner. The vessels to perform this service will soon be, if they have not already been, designated by the Secretary of the Navy. This is the condition of affairs to-night, which has served to inspire a hope of continued peace with Spain, in order that the United States may continue to give their moral support to the Castelar Government in its efforts to establish a republic.

CAPT.-GEN. JOVELLAR STILL IN POWER.

Admiral Polo has lately received a communication from Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, in which there is no reference to the subject of his alleged resignation.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

A MEETING TO BE HELD IN NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A meeting of the Executive Committee recently appointed to organize a large mass-meeting to be held at Cooper Institute, in this city, for the purpose of drawing up a petition to be presented to Congress requesting it to interfere and endeavor to cause the contest between Spain and the Cuban insurgents to be carried on more in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, is held this evening at No. 143 Eleventh street. It was reported that Cooper Institute had been engaged for Friday evening next. Several gentlemen have been invited to speak, but the only ones who have as yet accepted the invitations are the Rev. G. H. Hepworth and Col. Morgan. One of the members of the Committee said that the document to be presented to Congress would be in no sense sectarian or partisan, and would be so drawn as to clearly indicate that the object of its projectors was simply the good of humanity. Many prominent men throughout the East have been invited to act as Vice-Presidents.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA.

GEN. BURRIEL'S COMMAND.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Gen. Burriel leaves here to-morrow (Sunday) for Santiago de Cuba, to resume charge of that department.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE GUARDED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7—The *Herald's* Havana special says the American Consulate is quietly guarded by troops.

ATTEMPT TO BURN THE VIRGINIUS.

An attempt was made Thursday night to burn the Virginius. Regular soldiers have been sent on board to protect her.

A CRISIS IN SPAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 a. m.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Madrid says a Cabinet crisis is imminent. Great indignation is manifest at President Grant's message, and over Castelar's alleged pandering to the United States.

THE AMERICAN NAVY.

A NEW GUNBOAT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—It is said that the Havana steamer, City of Merida, the fastest vessel on the coast, will be altered to a gunboat and transport, to be used in case of war.

ORDINANCE SHIPPED TO PENSACOLA.

ST. LOUIS. Dec. 7.—The ordinance and war material sent from here to Pensacola consisted of twenty-six 13-inch mortars, forty-eight 9 to 10-inch guns, thirteen 100-pound Parrotts, and 4,350 13 and 20-inch shells; 1,800 9 to 20-inch solid shot; 4,500 hand grenades; 1,650 100-pound shell.s

THE SPANISH AND AMERICAN NAVIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: At this critical juncture in the Spanish imbroglio, it may be that a comparative statement of the strength of the navies of the powers at variance will be of interest to your readers.

The personnel of the Spanish navy is as follows: Sailors, 8,100; marines, 5,800; officers, 1,100. Their Marine Corps is the best-equipped and most elegant corps in the world, it being held the highest arm in their service, and its officers receiving a thorough training at the Government Military College. The sailors are recruited by conscription from the seaboard towns, and about 70,000 names are enrolled, subject to call, over and above the regular complement.

Taken from official reports, the materiel of the Spanish navy is as follows:

	Guns.
1. *Screw steamers:*	
7 iron-clad frigates	169
1 ship-of-the-line	18
11 frigates	461
26 corvettes	68
48 gunboats (the "Mosquito" Fleet)	48
93 steamers	764
2. *Paddle steamers:*	
3 frigates	48
11 corvettes	61
10 avisos	18
20 steamers	127
3. *Sailing vessels:*	
5 frigates	80
1 corvette	15
6 steamers	95

Most of the above vessels are available for service in our waters, and the iron-clads, being among the most seaworthy in the world, are especially to be dreaded by us, as we have nothing to oppose against them,—our iron-clads being useless for cruising purposes; and, in case we wished to transport troops to Cuba, our convoy could not escape demolition.

The Arapiles, thirty-four guns, which now lies at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, in readiness for sea, but detained by the accidental (?) sinking of a coal-barge immediately in front of the flood-gates to the dry-dock, is the oldest of the iron-clads, having been built in 1864, and ranging next to the Numancia.

The character of our vessels being well known, it is unnecessary to give a detailed statement of them. But, to oppose the Spanish Armada of 123 vessels and 986 guns, we have (on paper) ninety-four vessels, carrying 528 guns, forty-eight of which are Monitors, with few exceptions totally unfit for any service whatever.

The personnel of our navy is as follows: Sailors, 8,500; marines, 2,500; and officers on the active list, 1,700.

While the material of our navy is so inadequte to sustain a conflict with any tenth-rate Power, our Southern coast is utterly defenseless. Fort Taylor, at Key West; Fort Pickens, at the entrance to Pensacola Bay; and Fort Jefferson, on the Dry Tortugas, are, in effect, dismantled. Charleston and Savannah are well protected; but Pensacola, with the Navy-Yard, and Mobile, would fall an easy prey to the enemy.

By those who are enthusiastic for the acquisition of Cuba, we are vauntingly informed that an immense army could be transported to the island at once; but, granting the ready enlistments, these bloodthirsty patriots overlook the ways and means; do not take into account that they have an impenetrable coast upon which to effect a landing; and that, for the same reason that they cannot enter a blockaded port, so will they find it a perilous 60 miles from Key West to Cuba. E. F.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1873.

WEDNESDAY'S STORM.

In the Michigan Lumber Region.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 7.—As reports come in, it appears that the gale of Wednesday night proved most disastrous in the lumber woods. In places, particularly where ground has been burned over, not a tree is standing in areas of many miles. Aside from the loss of life already reported, a man named Mulligan, a Canadian employed in a camp, was instantly killed by a falling tree, and was buried in camp. At Crawford Station, on the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad, a tree fell upon a shanty occupied by Archy Babbitt and his family, and Mrs. Babbitt, mother of Archy, was seriously, if not fatally, injured. A large number of minor accidents are reported.

Damage to the Buffalo Breakwater.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—The damage done to the new breakwater by the gale of last Thursday will amount to $10,000.

OBITUARY.

Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 7.—A dispatch from New York, to-day, gives the sad news of the death of Bishop Armitage, of this city, after a brief illness. Dr. Armitage succeeded to the Episcopal Bishopric of the Wisconsin Diocese after the death of Bishop Kemper, and has filled the position most acceptably. The news of his death causes a feeling of great grief throughout the city.

[*To the Associated Press*]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, who died at St. Luke's Hospital this morning, was 43 years of age. He had been suffering from tumor in the region of the spine, and entered St. Luke's Hospital on Thursday last for surgical treatment. An operation was performed, but after it the Bishop sank rapidly. His wife was with him during his illness.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Connecting Link Between Two Pacific Railroads.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 7.—The Baldwin expedition report the discovery of the only practicable route for a contemplated railroad to connect the Union and Central Pacific with the Thirty-fifth Parallel Road. It passes through the great coal and iron region in Iron County to St. George, thence down the Rio Virgin and Colorado Rivers.

DISGUSTED MORMONS.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Dec. 7.—Several parties of Mormon converts who emigrated from the old country last summer, have within the last few weeks returned, disappointed and disgusted. Some twelve or fifteen in the company go back in a day or two. The others are prepared to go.

WASHINGTON.

Composition of the Senate Committee on Civil-Service Reform.

Probable Rejection of the Salary-Grab Repeal Bill.

Pinchback, of Louisiana, to Be Given a Seat in the Senate.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CIVIL-SERVICE REFORM.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The organization of the Committee on Civil-Service Reform in the House, is regarded as particularly inimical to the President's pet measure. Congressmen are growing bolder in their denunciation of the whole affair, and, if it is possible to do so, will overthrow it as soon as opportunity offers. They complain that they are nowadays of no account at any of the Departments, and that no weight is given to their recommendations, except in cases involving the appointment of Postmasters, whose salaries amount to from $12 to $50 per annum, or other such small offices. Willard, of Vermont, has served long and effectively on the Committee, and has done more to popularize the idea than any one else in Congress, but in making the new Committee these considerations only secured the appointment of Kellogg, of Connecticut, who is opposed to the reform, to be Chairman, with others of the same sort to constitute the membership.

MR. EVARTS FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

William M. Evarts is again urged by his friends for Secretary of State, inasmuch as he was not appointed Chief-Justice. Nothing has transpired to indicate that the President desires to make a change in the State Department, or that Mr. Fish wishes to resign.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

The Cabinet is now charged with the responsibility of Williams' nomination for Chief Justice. The President was inclined to appoint Caleb Cushing, but consulted the Cabinet on the question, and they were unanimous for the Attorney-General. This is the story as it comes from authentic sources. The prospect for the confirmation of Williams is considered good to-night, notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear against it. There has been a great deal of talk against him from Administration Senators, but it is thought that when the test is applied they will not dare to disregard the President's wishes.

THE SALARY-GRAB REPEAL.

The discussion of the bill agreed upon by the Salaries Committee has been quite general to-day, and those who oppose it feel encouraged at the prospects for its defeat. One member of Congress, who has kept an account of the money paid out by him for postage since the 3d of last March, says that it has cost him over $800; and he, with many others similarly situated, and for the same reason, will vote against the bill. People write to Congressmen, requesting that certain documents be sent them, and almost always adding that that it must be at the expense of the Congressman, and this has proved a source of such expense that the present salary will not net as much, it is claimed, as the old one with the franking privilege. Congressmen who have hitherto not opposed the reduction begin to declaim against the clamor of the people as unjust, and based upon actual ignorance of the facts in the case.

THE NEW WAR CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

Among other cases that will come before the new War Claims Committee are the Morgan raid claims from Ohio. Commissioners appointed by the Governor, under instructions from the Legislature of that State, will be here to urge them upon Congress.

AN INVESTIGATION

into the affairs of the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Company will be demanded at the present session. This was the investigation begun last winter under a resolution introduced by Job Stevenson, and which Speaker Blaine regarded as an effort principally to injure him. The subject, it is stated, was by no means exhausted last winter, and proceeded only just far enough to show that there was much richness in the case, if it could be brought out. Members of Congress who watched the case with interest, and who have not been idle during the vacation, think they will have everything in shape in a few weeks to reopen it, when Mr. Stevenson's suspicions will receive such ample confirmation as will astonish even him.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Congressmen are generally in favor of a short holiday-recess. The people have charged so frequently that Congressional pay and Congressional work are so disproportioned, that they conclude it will be better to stay here and keep up a show, at least of doing something. The opinion now is that the recess will not extend over one week, commencing with the 22d inst.

PINCHBACK TO BE A SENATOR.

A delegation of seventeen Louisianians arrived here to-day in Pinchback's interest. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have had the case under advisement, and will report in favor of giving him a seat, on the ground that the dispute as to the Senatorship involves only a question for adjudication in a law court, and that, as long as the decision of United States Judge Durell recognizing the Kellogg Government as legal is not reversed by a proper court, the Senate cannot do so by refusing the seat to Pinchback, he having been elected by the Kellogg Legislature, and having prima facie evidence of a right to the seat.

CASUALTIES.

A Deaf Man Killed by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEFIANCE, O., Dec. 7.—A farmer named Ott was run over by a passenger train on the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad, two miles east of here last evening. The engineer saw him on the track ahead of the train, and whistled long and loud, but did not make Ott hear. The engine struck and knocked him down, crushing his head in a fearful manner. It appears that the unfortunate man was deaf, and probably was not aware of the approach of the train. He leaves a wife and family.

Probably Fatal Runaway Accident.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 7.—A probably fatal runaway accident occurred last evening. A team of horses driven by Mr. Phelps ran away, and came in collision with a load of wood, throwing Phelps out and seriously injuring him.

The Italian Bark Catarina Lost at Sea—The Crew Saved.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 7.—The British ship Lizzie Ross has arrived at this port. She had on board Capt. Girapiere and crew, of the Italian bark Catarina. The Catarina was bound from Tene Nova to Baltimore, with a cargo of sulphur. She was dismantled, and sprung aleak in a gale Nov. 17, latitude 27 deg. 23 min. north, longitude 66 west, and abandoned by the crew, who were picked up by the Lizzie Ross Nov. 19.

Scalded to Death.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 7.—A young daughter of John Mathews, while boiling lard yesterday, spilled some of the boiling liquid on her, injuring her so severely that she died this morning.

The Fire at Warrensburg, Mo.—Three Lives Lost.

From the Warrensburg (Mo.) Standard.

At about 9:30 o'clock Saturday night a fire was discovered issuing from the lamp-room in Ming's Hotel, and in a few minutes the entire building was enveloped in flames, which rapidly spread to the adjoining brick buildings, belonging to H. F. Clark and the Johnson County Savings Bank. It was impossible to arrest the flames, and the large number of people present used their utmost endeavors to save the contiguous buildings.

The fire was of short duration, and it is supposed started from the explosion of a coal-oil lamp, as a loud noise was heard, and immediately the inmates of the hotel were running to and fro, eager to escape with their lives—many jumping out of the windows and sustaining slight injuries. But the saddest part of this catastrophe is yet to be told.

As soon as the alarm of fire was given, Mr. Mulvehill, the landlord, made all haste to arouse the inmates, and in attempting to make his exit, it is supposed, became suffocated. A burned and charred form was taken from the debris, at about 1 o'clock Sunday morning, and identified as the remains of his body.

The next victim taken from the smouldering embers was supposed to be the body of J. W. Poland, a photographer, who arrived from Kansas City Thursday last. The body was burned to a crisp, though partially natural in form.

The third victim was a young man by the name of J. L. Proutz, from Clintonville, Mo., who arrived Saturday evening, and was intending to attend the Normal School. He occupied an upper room, and was repeatedly urged to jump from the window, and, probably from fear and consternation, utterly failed to escape the fiery elements that were fast bearing upon him. A portion of a human body was taken out, which is supposed to be that of this unfortunate young man.

It is said that one or two other bodies were consigned to the ravages of the fire fiend, but, upon diligent inquiry, we fail to arrive at the correctness of the report.

Thomas Higgins, a stone-cutter, and a boarder at the hotel, received a broken ankle in jumping from a second-story window. He is in a fair way of shortly recovering.

Allen W. Durment, the hotel steward, was sleeping in the upper story of the building when the alarm of fire was given, and escaped through the fire and smoke badly burned. He is now lying in a critical condition at the residence of Mr. Ritchie, on Pine street. Every attention is being paid him. It will be remembered that Mr. Durment made a narrow escape from death, about two months ago, in falling from the window-sill of his room in the upper story of the hotel.

George Crone, the hotel clerk, received a slight internal injury from smoke and fire.

A guest by the name of Nelson, of St. Louis, just arrived on the evening train, was badly scorched about the face and had his hair and whiskers singed.

THE LOST PROPELLER.

Foundering of the Steamer City of Detroit off Saginaw Bay.

Fears Entertained for the Safety of the Crew.

Twenty-two Lives in Doubt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 7.—No full details have yet reached here of the loss of the propeller City of Detroit, owned by Capt. John Pridgeon, which foundered off Saginaw Bay in the tempest of last Thursday morning. The boat was due at Sarnia from Milwaukee last week, and her owner had been feeling anxious for a day or two. Late Saturday night, he received a telegram from Elgin, Ont., from Capt. Barrett, of the barge Guiding Star, which the propeller was towing, stating that the propeller foundered in Saginaw Bay at 7:50 Thursday morning; that his boat was 9 miles off Elgin in bad condition, and that help was instantly needed. A tug has gone from Port Huron to aid the Guiding Star, and it is hoped to save her and her cargo of over 20,000 bushels of wheat.

THE CREW LOST.

As nothing has been heard from the City of Detroit's crew, it is believed that all hands were lost, no small boat being able to leave through the storm in which she went down. The boat was commanded by Capt. Redmond Ryder, who had one of his sons also with him. Other persons known to be on board are: Clerk, Andrew Young, of Milwaukee; Steward, James Phelps; waiter, John Campbell, of Detroit; Mate, D. McIntyre, of Point Edward; Engineer, James Rockett, of Green Bay. The crew consisted of about fifteen men, whose names are not recorded here. The vessel was of 700 tons burden, valued at $50,000, and was loaded with breadstuffs. Her insurance had expired, but her cargo is understood to be insured for $25,000.

FIRES.

In Chicago.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 356, at half-past 1 o'clock this morning, was caused by the burning of a barn at the corner of Morgan and Sixteenth streets. Loss, $100; insured.

Near Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 7.—The machine-shop connected with the extensive Bessemer Steel Works at Baldwin, three miles east of here, burned to-day. The other buildings were saved.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Libel Suit Against an Indiana Newspaper.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 7.—Warren S. Pate, of Kentucky, entered suit against the Evansville *Journal* on Saturday for an alleged libel, and claims damages of $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—PROBABILITIES—For New England, increasing cloudiness, less pressure, light variable winds shifting to easterly, with continued low temperature and possibly light rain on the southern New England coast. For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, increasing cloudiness, with threatening weather and light rain, less pressure and slightly rising temperature. For the Southern States, partly cloudy weather, and areas of rain, the temperature remaining low on the Carolina coast, and rising slightly in the Mississippi Valley. For the Upper Lake region and the Northwest, less pressure, light and fresh easterly to southerly winds, with areas of snow in the northern sections, and possibly light rain from Michigan southwestward to the Missouri Valley.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS,

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Chicago	30.33	34	S. E., gentle.	05	Cloudy.
Cleveland	30.35	37	S. E., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	30.39	41	N., light.	04	Light rain.
Denver	29.71	28	E., fresh.	0	Light snow.
Duluth	30.56	27	N. E., gentle.	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	30.36	33	E., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.26	34	S. E., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Escanaba	30.31	32	S., fresh.	0	Cloudy.
Fort Garry	29.94	22	S. E., fresh.	0	Fair.
Keokuk	30.19	35	E., fresh.	61	Heavy rain.
LaCrosse	30.29	30	S. E., brisk.	0	Cloudy.
Marquette	30.33	28	S. E., gentle.	0	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.28	32	S. W., light.	..	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.96	35	S. E., fresh.	03	Light rain.
Pembina	30.00	25	S. E., brisk.	01	Cloudy.
St. Paul	30.21	28	S. E., brisk.	0	Cloudy.
Toledo	30.37	37	Calm.	07	Cloudy.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—The military telegraph line was completed to-day to Tucson, Arizona, and is working to-night.

Storms and rains are still prevalent over the greater portion of the State. Rain continues falling here. The farmers everywhere are jubilant over the prospects for the coming year.

PERSONAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—Miss Neilson, the actress, being worn out by overwork, goes to Florida for a week or two of rest, giving up, in consequence, her engagements at Louisville and Cincinnati.

FORT WAYNE GAS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 7.—The city has been in total darkness since the 1st of the month, the Gas Company having cut off the supply of gas. It will probably be thirty days before the naphtha lamps are in operation.

Every eight minutes, night and day, one person dies, every five minutes one is born, in the City of London.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Arrival at Plymouth of the Loch Earn's Crew.

The Captain's Account of the Ville du Havre Disaster.

He Charges the French Officers with Criminal Misconduct.

The Loss of Some Lives Ascribed to their Inefficiency and Cowardice.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The crew of the Loch Earn, which ran into and sunk the Ville du Havre, have arrived at Plymouth. They were brought into port by the British Queen, which took them off the Loch Earn on the 29th ult., at which time she was in a sinking condition.

INEFFICIENCY OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE'S CREW.

The account of the Ville du Havre disaster given by the rescued crew represents that the Captain and Second Mate of the steamer came on board the Loch Earn shortly after the collision, and did not assist in saving any of the passengers, and that the majority of the French crew exhibited lamentable cowardice.

STATEMENT OF THE LOCH EARN'S CAPTAIN.

The Captain of the Loch Earn makes the following statement of the circumstances attending the collision with the steamer: After first sighting the steamer, and seeing that she was coming dangerously near, the Captain of the Loch Earn rang the ship's bell and ported his helm. The helm of the steamer was put to starboard, but the steamer came right across the Loch Earn's bow. The people in the first boat from the French steamer did not say she was sinking, but the Captain of the Loch Earn, observing that the steamer was settling down, sent out his boats.

COWARDICE OF THE FRENCH OFFICERS.

Neither the first French boat nor second, which arrived shortly afterward, bringing the first and second officers of the Ville du Havre, attempted to return, but, in spite of the expostulations of all the crew which were left on board the Loch Earn, and the threats of her mates to fire upon them, remained alongside the Loch Earn. The clothing of the French officers who reached the deck of the Loch Earn was dry, showing no signs of their having been in the water. Finally, some Englishmen seized and manned one of the French boats, and went to the rescue of those struggling in the sea. Only one of the French boat's crews assisted in the rescue.

WHY SO MANY LIVES WERE LOST.

The Captain of the Loch Earn considers that the great loss of life resulted from the fact that his vessel drifted such a long distance from the steamer after the collision before it was possible to shorten sail, from the tardiness of the steamer in showing signals of distress, and from the misconduct of her crew.

A GRAND FUNERAL SERVICE.

HAVRE, Dec. 7.—A grand funeral service for those who lost their lives on board the steamship Ville du Havre was held in this city yesterday. Subscriptions for the survivors have been raised in France to the amount of 40,000 francs.

FOREIGN.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—A conference has taken place between Castelar and Salmeron, which is believed to have resulted in a restoration of harmony between these statesmen.

MADRID, Dec. 7.—It is said that the Government has issued peremptory orders to the fleet to attack Cartagena in conjunction with the land forces.

Estella has been wholly abandoned by the Government forces on account of the prevalence of small-pox and cholera.

LONDON, Dec. 8—6 a. m.—A *Times* dispatch from Cartagena says all the vessels of the blockading squadron except the Zaragoza have returned to their station off the harbor.

ITALY.

ROME, Dec. 7.—It is said that in the consistory which is to be held on the 22d inst., eleven Cardinals will be created, and Nuncios to Madrid, Lisbon, Vienna, and Paris will be appointed.

FINANCIAL.

Trade and Finance in St. Louis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 7.—The activity of pork-packing, the free movement of cotton, and the gradual movement of produce have produced comparative easement in the money market. It is still true that accommodations are limited to persons having a claim on the banks, but the lines are extended daily. Pork-men are liberal borrowers, and generally have their wants promptly met. During the latter part of the week street loans began to appear more freely. Borrowers are as numerous as ever, but they are mostly large real-estate owners who have taxes to pay and don't wish to have their property distrained. Shipment paper is daily increasing in volume. On sight bills, 20 and 30 per cent is granted, where but 15 and 20 were allowed a few days ago, and on special discounts, in some cases, the time has been extended to four months. New York is becoming more accommodating as regards loans, one St. Louis bank having had three separate sums of $50,000 offered to it in that quarter within the last few days.

Hogs are coming in freely, but the supply is not equal to the demand. W. E. Richardson & Co., in East St. Louis, have done a flourishing business, and bought largely at the National Stock-Yards, paying the usual prices, but have not at all times been able to obtain all the hogs wanted. The tendency in prices is upward.

Purely mercantile notes are promptly met. Kansas collections are slow, but Southern collections are fair.

A Consolidated Bank in Bay City, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 7.—As the result of negotiations pending for some time, the State and Exchange Banks of Bay City will be consolidated to-morrow, under the name of the State Bank. The capital and surplus of the State Bank is $153,000. A 5 per cent dividend has just been declared, with $8,000 surplus. Both banks have heretofore stood well, doing a good business. A. Cheesebrough is President of the consolidated bank and Orrin Bump Cashier.

New England Manufacturers.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Atlantic Cotton Mills are to start every loom on full time. The Washington Woolen Mill has started on large Government orders for navy blue for the United States Navy.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 7.—The Appleton Company, of this city, commence to-morrow to run their mills on full time and full pay until the close of the pay-roll for December. No announcement is made of their action beyond that time.

The Water-Bond Conspiracy in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 7.—The investigation by the Finance Committee of the City Council during the past week in relation to the $500,000 worth of water-bonds placed in the National Trust Company, which suspended, by the Secretary of the Water Commission, resulted, last evening, in a charge of conspiracy to defraud the city being made against some of the officers and Directors of the bank and the Secretary of the Water Commission. A charge of embezzlement was also made against the Secretary of the Water Commission. The parties all gave bail, except the Cashier of the bank, who has been missing since the suspension.

BUFFALO MARINE ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Arrived Saturday from the Upper Lakes: Propellers Vanderbilt, Roanoke, steam-barge Egyptian. Arrived to-day: Propellers Scotia and Thisbe.

THE WAR CLOUD.

AT HAVANA.

THE SPANIARDS MORE REASONABLE.

HAVANA, Dec. 5, via KEY WEST, Dec. 6.—The city continues quiet. The feeling on the question of the delivery of the Virginius has experienced considerable change since yesterday. Many Spaniards are now in favor of the immediate quiet delivery of the vessel to the United States authorities, perceiving that a contrary course would place them in open rebellion against the Government of Spain. Leading officers of the Volunteers held a meeting this morning in the residence of Senor Zulueta, President of the Casino Espanol. Senor Zulueta subsequently informed an American gentleman that

THE VIRGINIUS WOULD BE DELIVERED QUIETLY.

It is reported that Senor Zulueta has received a telegram from Senor Calvo, representative at Madrid, of the Casino Espanol, counseling the delivery of the Virginius, and saying Spain will afterwards claim $100,000,000 damages from the United States. The proposal to

SEND THE VIRGINIUS TO SPAIN,

and there turn her over to an American man-of-war, is received with favor by the Spaniards.

Battalions of volunteers are forming.

THE VIRGINIUS VICTIMS.

United States naval officers at Santiago de Cuba report officially that the number of men captured on the Virginius was 155, and of these 53 were executed. Of the 102 now living, 14 are native or naturalized Americans, and the remainder are of various nationalities.

IMPROVED FEELING.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—The feeling in this city continues to improve. The opposition to the delivery of the Virginius is decreasing. Prominent Republicans, and many Conservatives, favor the delivery of the steamer, and advise a cessation of opposition. The message of President Grant to Congress is anxiously looked for.

IN MADRID.

[Herald Cable Special.]

SICKLES TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—A cipher dispatch from Madrid says the Cuban question is again grave. Minister Sickles to-day tendered his resignation as Minister, in consequence of a disagreement about the Spanish complications. This disagreement has existed for some time. It is understood that in the recent negotiations Secretary Fish acted decidedly with President Castelar, ignoring Sickles, and disapproving of his imperative tone. The *Correspondicia* says they have had frequent disagreements heretofore and that there was almost a rupture on the occasion of the correspondence attending the remand of Bidwell from Havana, and the Howard case, when Mr. Fish ignored Sickles, and dealt directly with the Spanish Minister. It is generally said in diplomatic circles that the good offices of the British Minister had accomplished a settlement, but, as now Mr. Fish proposes further concessions, Sickles resigns.

The Cuban authorities demand that the Virginius be delivered at some Spanish or Porto Rican port at the discretion of Soler, the Colonial Minister, there to await arbitration.

THE OPPOSITION TO CASTELAR

is culminating in a Cabinet crisis. The whole Spanish press indignantly protest against the tone of President Grant's message as impertinent interference in Cuban affairs,—really none of his busines. The cause of the Cabinet crisis is a charge that Castelar panders to America. The situation here springs from the astounding ignorance, haughtiness, and pride of the people. The feeling is intensely warlike.

WASHINGTON ADVICES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The excitement with regard to our Spanish complications has visibly increased under the influence of the press dispatches from Havana and the Continent. Opinions in official circles seem to have undergone a decided change, and the old anxiety with regard to the future has returned. The members of the Cabinet, the President, and such of the Congressmen as have means of obtaining official news do not hesitate to give public expression to

THE GRAVEST APPREHENSIONS

as to the situation. Mr. Fish alone is inclined to be secretive, but he shows more anxiety than usual. He does not seem so confident that we will not be compelled to take the initiative, and he dreads the great sacrifices which must be made on our part if we do take the initiative.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

During all the lull in the public excitement there has been no relaxation of the vigor with which our preparations of offensive and defensive warfare have been carried on, and the authorities are now apparently as well satisfied of the condition of things as they could be expected to be under the circumstances.

[To the Associated Press].

THE PROTOCOL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—There is the highest authority for stating that the Castelar Spanish Government has not asked for a modification of the protocol so that the Virginius may be placed in the custody of a third party to await adjudication. The suggestion came from the Cuban authorities to Admiral Polo, and was unofficially communicated to Secretary Fish. As stated yesterday, it does not meet the views of the Administration.

CONGRESSMEN CALL ON SECRETARY ROBESON.

One hundred members of Congress called on the Secretary of the Navy to-day, the reception continuing from half-past 10 to 4. The conversation was chiefly on the subject of supplying the deficiencies in the expenditures, and placing the navy in a condition for all possible contingencies. Bills will be introduced for this purpose next week, and also looking to the independence of Cuba, several gentlemen having already speeches prepared on the latter subject. The members, generally, are in accord with the Secretary of the Navy.

NO OFFICIAL INFORMATION

is received from Cuba confirming the reported resignation of the Captain-General.

NAVAL OPERATIONS.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 6.—Operations are being actively pushed at the Navy Yard. The full force of hands, numbering 1,375 men, are kept working every night until 9 o'clock, and work will be pushed on Sunday the same as week days. The monitor Manhattan, with the sloop Powhattan as convoy, sailed this afternoon. The monitor Ajax will be commissioned on Wednesday next. The majority of her officers reported themselves as ready for duty, yesterday, to Commodore Mullany. The double-turreted monitor Terror goes into commission on Tuesday. Her officers have been ordered to report on Monday. Lieut. De Blois, of the Canandaigua, believes that his vessel will be ready on Friday, and states that as soon as her new boilers are tested she will be coaled, and will rejoin the squadron. All her officers and crew are on board. The monitor Canonicus, carrying two 15-inch Dahlgrens, is being repaired at Wilmington, Del., and will not be ready for three weeks yet.

AT BROOKLYN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Spanish war steamer Arapiles is delayed in the dry-dock in the Brooklyn navy yard owing to the flood-gates being out of repair, and she promises now to suffer a further detention. This morning a barge laden with 200 tons of coal sunk immediately in front of the flood-gates, and she will have to be raised and removed before the gates can be used. The workmen are now so busy in the different departments of the yard and vessels that none, it is said, can be spared to assist in raising the sunken barge. The engines of the Florida and Roanoke will be tried to-morrow. The Minnesota, Dictator, and Swatara are being rapidly put in order. Recruiting is going on continually. The Colorado will be moved from the yard to-night. She will receive her stores to-morrow, and will sail Monday.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Orders were received at the Navy-Yard to-day to have the new torpedo boat ready for sea in twenty days. The Franklin is being rapidly made ready for sea, and will go in to commission in another week.

IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The iron-clad here will be towed to New York for repairs.

NEW YORK REPORTS.

A RUMOR DENIED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The rumor that the schooner Albert W. Smith, which cleared from Elizabethport for Key West with coal, is a Cuban privateer, is not credited by naval officers, who state the Navy Department had recently purchased 7,000 tons of coal for the use of the squadron in the Cuban waters, and that the A. W. Smith was probably one of the large number of transports which had been employed to carry it down there. That the vessel should carry but a few articles of merchandise is not at all strange, but the object of the vessel is strictly legitimate.

ANOTHER EXPEDITION.

Representatives of the Cuban Government and the Cuban Junta are planning an expedition from this city, and to this end negotiations have been carried on by both parties with Capt. Frederick Bowen, who has selected a vessel and a part of his men, and awaits now the payment of a sufficient sum on the part of his employers. Capt. Bowen was in command of the Virginius in 1872, while she was cruising on the Venezuelan coast. He was at one time outlawed, and a price set on his head by the Spanish Government, for the successful landing of slaves on the Cuban coast. He has since been a blockade-runner and in the coolie trade.

ON THE OTHER HAND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Cuban Junta say they have no knowledge of any expedition being fitted out under Capt. Bowen, or any other person.

OUR COAST DEFENSES.

ORDNANCE GOING SOUTH.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—All the heavy ordnance which has been stored in the arsenal here since the war of the rebellion, is being shipped to Pensacola, Fla. Among the large guns are many hundred pound parrots and mortars.

FINANCIAL.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Customs receipts, $220,000; Treasury disbursements, $152,000; imports for the week—dry goods, $1,093,117; general merchandise, $3,909,993; specie shipments for the week, $511,467, principally silver bars.

Gold ranged at 109¾@109¾, and closed at 109¾. Carrying rates, 3@6, closing at 6. Clearings, $42,000,000.

Money easy at 5@7, closed at 7.

Sterling firm; 60-days, 108¾; sight, 109¾.

Governments dull and steady.

State bonds quiet and strong.

Cornwall & Co., cotton brokers, failed to-day. It is not believed to be a bad failure, or that serious trouble will result therefrom.

Stocks strong, with an advance of from ¼@3 per cent. The chief activity was in Western Union, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, Wabash, Northwestern, and Union Pacific.

Sterling exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Coupons, '81	117¼	Coupons, '67	116¾
Coupons, '62	111	Coupons, '68	116¾
Coupons, '64	113	10-40s	109¾
Coupons, '65	113	Currency 6s	110
Coupons, '65 (new)	116½	New 5s	109¼
STATE BONDS			
Missouris	92¾	Virginias, old	61
Tennessees, old	78	North Carolinas, old	34
Tennessees, new	77¼	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, new	40		
STOCKS.			
Canton	64	St. Paul pfd	69¾
Western Union	73¾	Wabash	50
Quicksilver	28	Wabash pfd	69
Adams Express	86	Ft. Wayne	88¾
Wells Fargo	69½	Terre Haute	10
American Express	60¾	Terre Haute pfd	27¾
United States Ex.	64¾	Chicago & Alton	106
Pacific Mail	40⅝	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
New York Central	93¼	Ohio & Mississippi	28¾
Erie	46	C., C. & C.	71¾
Erie pfd	69	C., R. & Q.	94
Harlem	119	Lake Shore	73¾
Harlem pfd	118	Indiana Central	26
Michigan Central	74	Illinois Central	97
Pittsburgh & Ft. W.	82	Union Pacific stock	29
Northwestern	61¾	Union Pacific scrip	83¾
Northwestern pfd	70	Central Pacific	93
N. J. Central	94¾	H. & Erie	2¾
St. Paul	36¾	Del. & Lack	93¾

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, $4,091,900; specie, increase, $1,351,600; legal tenders, increase, $2,332,700; deposits, increase, $7,675,900; circulation, decrease, $52,400.

Bankruptcy Case in New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—William S. Woodward, a Wall street speculator, who, about two years since, manipulated a pool in Rock Island Railroad stock, when the market was cornered, and who then failed, to-day notified his creditors that a warrant had been issued against his estate, and he had been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition. A meeting of his creditors has been appointed for Dec. 18, in Brooklyn. Woodward's liabilities are estimated at about $3,000,000.

The Sprague Trust-Deed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—A copy of the trust-mortgage of the Sprague Manufacturing Company, of Rhode Island, has been filed with the Recorder of Deeds of this city,

THE GRAVEST APPREHENSIONS

Providence Savings Bank Suspended.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 6.—The Cranston Savings Bank has been declared insolvent and a Receiver appointed.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Business Suspended on the Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLEGAN, Mich., Dec. 6.—D. P. Clay was yesterday appointed Receiver of the Michigan & Lake Shore Railroad, superseding Thomas D. Messler, of Pittsburgh. The original company have taken all their rolling stock and movable equipments off the line. Trains are not running, and business is suspended. It is rumored that the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad will equip the road and resume business next week.

Resignation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 6.—J. A. Grier has resigned the office of General Ticket Agent of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad, to date from the appointment of a successor. He still retains the position of General Ticket Agent of the Davenport & St. Paul Railroad.

Section of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad Accepted.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The Secretary of the Interior has accepted that portion of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad between Little Rock and Fulton, 126 miles, in accordance with the report of the Commissioners.

CRIME.

An Old Offender Sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Dec. 6.—In Tipton, yesterday, a man named Crawford, who robbed a jewelry store there last summer, was tried and found guilty of burglary. While in jail last August, a desperate attempt was made to liberate Crawford by a band of his associates, and in frustrating the attack the jailer was shot in the breast. The case created great excitement in Tipton, and Crawford narrowly missed lynching. After being declared guilty by the jury, he confessed to a number of crimes. He was to-day sentenced to the Penitentiary.

Case of the Embezzling County Treasurer at Des Moines.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 6.—Ex-County Treasurer C. G. Lewis, who was indicted for embezzling county funds, appeared in court this morning, and asked time to plead till the next term of court.

Held for Incendiarism.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 6.—Edward Cross, arrested for the burning of the glass-works here, was held to bail this afternoon in the sum of $1,000. He gave bail, and is at large.

Thieving Raiders Killed in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 6.—The *Evening Dispatch* has a letter from Sulphur Rock, Ark., which says a party of six desperadoes made a raid along the White River Nov. 26, robbing the settlers of horses, money, jewelry, etc. They crossed the river, on their return trip, at Mogue's Ferry, and when about half a mile below the ferry were fired upon from ambush by a party of citizens, and Fortingson, their leader, and two others, named Beard and Higbee, were killed. Another was mortally wounded. The remaining two were slightly wounded. The citizens made preparations to hang the latter two, but were finally prevailed upon to allow the law to take its course.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., Dec. 6.—The report has just come in of a startling discovery in the timber adjoining the village of Montgomery, two miles from Aurora. A man by the name of Campbell was found hanging to a limb, stone dead, and frozen stiff. His pocketbook contained $3, and his appearance did not seem to denote poverty as the cause. There is considerable mystery as to the case, which an inquest will, doubtless, clear up.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—The appointment of Barthold as Minister at Washington is announced.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 6.—In the Bazaine court-martial to-day, Pourcet closed his argument for the prosecution. He demanded, first, the degradation of Bazaine, and, second, his execution.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 6.—The Government batteries keep up a steady fire on Cartagena. The insurgents are reported to be in good spirits. They made a sortie yesterday. Gen. Ceballos gives place to Gen. Zarala in the command of the besieging forces.

MEXICO.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 17, via HAVANA, Dec. 6.—Religious disturbances have occurred in Tezcoatlan. The Catholics made an attack on the Protestants, with shouts of "Hurrah for our religion" and "Death to Protestants." Troops have been sent to arrest the rioters and prevent further trouble. The *Revista* newspaper says the rioters burned alive the Alcalde of Augauquo.

The revolution in Yucatan continues, but as the Government has sent troops into the disturbed district, it is thought it will soon be suppressed.

POLITICAL.

The California Senatorship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 6.—The Independents at Sacramento are still firm in the belief that they will elect Booth to the United States Senate, but it is reported that the Democrats will endeavor to make a straight fight on their own account. They will hold a caucus Monday night, when they will probably con centrate on Judge Hoge, of this city, and an anti-railroad man, for Senator for the long term. Wallace, Hoge, and Howard (Democrat) are spoken of for the short term. Cole (Republican) is endeavoring to have himself taken up in the place of Booth, as a compromise candidate. Should the Democrats determine upon a strict party fight, it will seriously affect Booth's chances for election.

The Legislature will meet again on Monday.

Texas Election.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The Galveston *News* gives the following figures from specials: The returns from 13 counties additional to-day make the total number heard from 57, of which 43 voted for Coke, giving 20,798; and 14 voted a majority for Davis of 3,463. Coke's net majority so far is 17,335.

PHILADELPHIA.

Striking Carpet-Weavers--The Boot and Shoe Trade.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.—The striking carpet-weavers held a mass-meeting this morning in Friendship Hall, at which they resolved that they have had to work twelve and fifteen hours daily to earn $10 weekly, and the new schedule will reduce the wages to less than $8, which they cannot and will not submit to. Almost all the carpet-weavers in the Nineteenth Ward are idle. Several of the Matayunk mills, which suspended operations, have recommenced work, and others have increased their running time.

The boot and shoe trade, which suffered pretty severely during the late monetary stringency, is also improving, many large houses having considerably increased their force of hands during the past week.

IOWA.

Aid for the Osceola County Sufferers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 6.—Contributions for the homesteaders in Northwestern Iowa continues to flow in. Cedar Rapids sends $231.

Adjt.-Gen. Baker has returned from a visit to Osceola, Lyon, and O'Brien Counties, and says that the general statements made through the press of the suffering there are not exaggerated, and that many families must be helped to food and fuel till spring, when they will also require a supply of seed for the land that they have broken. He has full confidence in the local committee which was appointed to distribute the donations. A resolution was offered in the City Council last night to purchase 100 tons of coal for the homesteaders. O'Brien County has made a public appeal for aid in fuel and provisions.

PITTSBURGH.

Glass Works Suspending Operations--Suffering Among Mill Hands in Allegheny City.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6.—The Douglas flint glass works stopped running to-day until better times. Challinor, Hogan & Co.'s glass works threaten to stop unless the men accept a 10 per cent reduction. The Ormsby iron works, Whorton Bros. & Co., also closed for lack of orders this morning. The prospect for the glass trade here is more gloomy than ever. Great suffering prevails in Allegheny City among the mill hands, who have been out of work for some time back.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Case of the State of Iowa Against the Foreign Insurance Companies.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 6.—In the case of the State of Iowa against the various insurance companies, which has been brought in the State District Court, the arguments on the motion of defendants to transfer the case to the United States Court have been heard, and judgment on this motion will be against the defendants, the Court holding that the State of Iowa is not a citizen, and that the State Court has jurisdiction. In this case exists a great deal of interest, as the amount of penalty involved is quite large.

THE GRANGERS.

County Convention at Joliet--Delegates to Attend the State Convention at Decatur.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 6.—A County Convention of Grangers assembled in this city to-day to appoint delegates to attend the Decatur meeting of the 16th inst. H. R. Wood, of Frankfort, and George Sperry, of Homer, were appointed delegates. Owing to the bad condition of the roads, the Convention was not largely attended, but a great deal of enthusiasm prevailed.

THE LATE STORM.

In Canada.

TORONTO, CAN., Dec. 6.—The Union Station, the Parliament buildings, the Central Prison, and a great many churches were more or less damaged by the storm yesterday. Telegraphic communication with the west and north is suspended.

CONTEMPT CASE.

East St. Louis Parties Brought Before the United States District Court --An Apparent Clash of Jurisdiction.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 6.—Maj. Bowman, of East St. Louis, and L. H. Hill, the City Attorney, who were notified to appear before Judge Trent, of the United States District Court, today, and resist a motion which would be made for an attachment to issue against them for contempt, put in an appearance, and, by agreement, attachments were issued, but they were not to be served. They notified their purpose to appear at the January term of the Court and purge themselves of the contempt, at which time the merits of the case involved, wherein by their actions they are said to be in contempt, will be heard. The facts briefly are that Judge Treat issued an injunction restraining the city authorities of East St. Louis from interfering with the erection of a toll-house and the collection of toll on the St. Clair County turnpike; whereupon a citizen of that county went before Judge Snyder, of the State Court, and procured an injunction restraining the Turnpike Company from collecting toll, and the parties previously enjoined by Judge Treat's injunction became his securities, and thus arises the contempt. Probably an attempt will be made to show a collusion. There is an apparent clash of jurisdiction in the courts, which makes the case interesting.

THE WISCONSIN POULTRY-GROWERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Dec. 6.—The Northern Wisconsin Poultry-Growers' Association organized here this afternoon, with the following officers: President, G. A. Cunningham, Neenah; Vice-Presidents, one from each county; Secretary, D. W. Fernandez, of Vinland; Treasurer, R. D. Torrey, Oshkosh. The State Exhibition of Poultry-Raisers will be held in this city some time in December.

WASHINGTON.

The Anti-Investigation Resolution and What is Thought of It--Philadelphia's Centennial Scheme Shabbily Treated--What Shall Be Done with the Geneva Award--Street-Cleaning--The Transportation Committee--The Salary-Grab Repeal Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The Butler resolution to choke off attempts at investigations, while it was prepared by the man that God made, was introduced by Judge Poland. This, it is supposed, will make it easier of passage, as Butler is not as popular as Poland, and the latter having been Chairman of the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee last winter, is expected to know and be able to explain just how great hardships the ill-advised introduction of resolutions demanding investigations sometimes work. There is considerable repugnance to the resolution displayed in various Congressional circles, but the Administration party, which was of opinion last winter that investigations into Credit Mobilier and such like institutions were prejudicial to the interests of good men, will crack the party whip zealously, and force its passage if possible. In this connection it is worth while to note that there is an unexpected amount of independence of party dictation developing itself, not only among the Democrats, but also among the Republicans. The disposition to act from personal judgment is apparent, but just how far it will go, and how much it will amount to, remains to be seen.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The President having omitted to give any attention to the centennial celebration, the Speaker failed to appoint a committee to take charge of the affair. These things do not please loyal Philadelphians and Pennsylvanians, and an effort will doubtless be made at an early day to secure for the project that attention which the would-be celebrators think it ought to have.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

The disposition of the Geneva award promises to become the subject of animated quareling in Congress, as soon as the House settles down to business. A number of gentlemen have bills on the subject, and it seems that no two of them can agree as to what shall be done with the $15,000,000, which is regarded much in the nature of a lucky windfall.

WANTS OFFICE.

Col. Hughes, of Virginia, the defeated Republican candidate for Governor of that State, is here, and his friends are urging the President to remove the present head of the Agricultural Department and appoint Hughes in his place.

STREET-CLEANING.

Col. Levi S. Wright, one of the Police Commissioners of Chicago, signed a contract with the Board of Public Works to-day to do the street-cleaning in Washington for a term of years. He receives compensation at a certain rate per mile, and the work is to be done at night. Pennsylvania avenue is to be swept three times a week, and other streets swept less frequently. All his horses, wagons, and implements are to be brought from Chicago, and will require ten cars to transport them. The contract goes into operation at once, and the Colonel started for Chicago to-night to make the necessary arrangements.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE.

Senator Windom's Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard will start on its winter's junketing tour to the South on the 19th inst. They will reach New Orleans about Christmas. The members of the Committee look forward to quite a pleasant time in the pursuit of information.

THE SALARY-GRAB REPEAL BILL.

The Committee appointed to prepare a bill to fix the salaries of Congressmen had a meeting this evening, and agreed to report the bill introduced by Judge Niblack, of Indiana, with some trifling amendments. Judge Niblack's bill, in the first section, repeals all that part of the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill passed last session that provides for an increase of the salaries of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress. To this the Committee added a provision making the repeal to apply also to the salaries of the Vice-President and the Speaker by a vote of four to three. The Committee refused to make the repeal apply to the President's salary by a vote of five to two. They refused to make the repeal apply to Judges of the Supreme Court and employes of the Senate and House, and a proposition to reduce the salaries of Cabinet officers was defeated by a vote of 5 to 3. The members of the Committee are Messrs. Scofield, Hale of New York, Hale of Maine, E. Maynard, and Kasson, Republicans, and Niblack and Jewett, Democrats. Mr. Kasson is understood to be the one Republican who dared vote to cut down the President's salary.

It is now stated that the Republican caucus provided for the reduction of the President's salary, but that, in some mysterious way, a change has come over the opinions of Republicans on this point. The second section of the bill revives all such acts and parts of acts relating to the compensation of Congressmen, as were repealed by the legislation of last session increasing such compensation; but it provides that no mileage shall be paid for this session, which, it is thought, will be better than to require the refunding of the excess of pay at the increased rates. The third section, which comes from the State of Maine, provides for the covering into the Treasury of the amounts returned and uncalled for. Whether that which has never been formally covered in can be affected by legislation is a question about which there is much dispute.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE OCEAN MAILS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—The agents of the different trans-Atlantic steamships leaving New York are invited to submit proposals for carrying the mails to ports of the United Kingdom and Continent of Europe.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION CASES.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections took up to-day the credentials of the Louisiana contestants, McMillan and Pinchback. The Committee adjourned until Monday evening, when both parties will be heard on the law of the case.

FIRES.

Gas-Works Burned at Lincoln, Neb.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 6.—The gas-works of this city caught fire about 10:30 this morning, and were entirely destroyed. Two of the employes were badly burned. Loss about $10,000. Some insurance.

NEW YORK.

Provision for the Poor--Canal Navigation Closed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—The Board of Estimate and Apportionment has voted $79,500 to the hospitals, asylums, and charitable institutions of the city, to be used in supplying food, shelter, clothing, and medical attendance to the poor.

Auditor Dayton telegraphs the Superintendent of the Produce Exchange that canal navigation is closed for the season.

CASUALTIES.

Skaters Drowned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., Dec. 6.—A boy named George Haymond, son of the Hon. Edgar Haymond, while skating on Centre Lake, this afternoon, ventured too far out. The ice gave way, and before help could be procured he disappeared. The body was recovered late this evening.

SCHUYLKILL HAVEN, Pa., Dec. 6.—While five boys were skating at Westwood Junction, the ice broke and three of the youths were drowned.

A Shocking Accident in a Pennsylvania Coal-Mine.

AUDENRIED, Pa., Dec. 6.—While fifteen miners were descending the slope of the Honey Brook Coal Company's mine, this morning, the stapleing of the car broke, and the car fell 170 yards. Two of the men were killed, two were severely bruised (one probably fatally), and the others were slightly injured.

Cattle Train Wrecked.

OMAHA, Dec. 6.—A freight train was thrown from the track on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, near Creston, Ia., this morning, by one end of a cattle car bursting out and letting a steer fall on the track. Seven car-loads of cattle were wrecked.

PORK-PACKING IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—The total number of hogs slaughtered here for the week was 77,000; since Nov. 1 to date, 288,000; same time last year, 306,000.

MARINE DISASTER.

PORT ELGIN, Ont., Dec. 6.—Capt. Barrett, of the barge Guiding Star, with a crew of seven men, arrived here this afternoon in a yawl-boat with feet badly frozen. They left the barge about nine miles out in a disabled condition. She was laden with 24,000 bushels of wheat, bound from Milwaukee for Sarnia, and was in tow of the propeller City of Detroit, which was laden with 8,000 bushels of wheat, the remainder of the cargo being rolling freight. A gale struck them at half-past 3 this morning, when they cut the barge loose, and about 9 o'clock the City of Detroit sunk in Saginaw Bay. Capt. Barrett saw three of the crew of the propeller in a yawl, and one man was seen in another boat. It is feared the rest of the crew went down with the propeller. There were about twenty on board.

Burned at Sea.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 6.—The missing steamer Pictou is supposed to have been burned at sea, and all hands perished.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Instantly Killed and Five Seriously Injured.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—The *Picayune* special from Marshall to-day says the steamer Royal George exploded her boiler last night, at Albany, between Shreveport and Jefferson. The mate and three deck hands were instantly killed. Five others were seriously wounded. Capt. Scoville had his jaw fractured. The pilot, McLarey, was slightly wounded. The cargo will be saved. A later report says the wreck is on fire. Relief was sent from Shreveport.

A TOUGH OLD HUNTER.

The Exploits of Phin Teeple--Slaying Thousands of Deer and Hundreds of Bears--How His Boys Killed a Bear.

Susquehanna Depot, Pa. (Dec. 2), Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Old Phin Teeple, of Preston, Wayne County, has been absent some weeks in the forests of Pond County hunting. Phin is 70 years old, and since he was 11 years old has killed 2,985 deer, 438 bears, and numberless wolves. He intends to kill enough this season to make up 3,000 deer. He thinks bears are not worth bothering with, or he says he would have a record of twice as many of them killed. Nearly all the bears he has killed he was obliged to shoot to save himself. Several of them he killed in hand-to-hand fights with his knife and hunting-axe.

No one would take old Phin to be more than 40, although he has reached the time allotted for man to live.

He left word when he went away that if there was a war with Spain to send for him at once, as he wanted to try his hand at shooting Spaniards before he died.

Old Phin has two promising sons, Chris and Lije. They are respectively 19 and 21 years old. They have hung up fourteen deer this season, which has been a poor one.

On the 25th of last month they heard that there had been a large bear seen near Duck Harbor. They resolved to go and tackle Bruin. They went, Discovering his tracks along the edge of the pond, they followed him to a den among the rocks. They commenced to smoke him out. He soon appeared at the mouth of his den, growling and showing his teeth. Lije was going to shoot him, but Chris said no; give the bear a chance. They smoked away until he became enraged and rushed out at the hunters. Bruin came at them on his hind legs, his paws ready to embrace his foe, and his red jaws distended. Lije drew his hatchet and advanced to meet the bear. When near enough he dealt it a fearful blow on the head, which dropped it to the ground. The two brothers then pitched in together, and without firing a shot soon despatched the huge animal, with the loss of some clothing and the receipt of a few ugly scratches. They then dressed it and dragged it home. It weighed 263 pounds, and furnished a Thanksgiving dinner for the whole neighborhood.

Old Phin tells of an adventure, among many others, he had once in the woods of Wayne County, before many men had set foot therein. With a party of two others, one of whom was the late venerable Hon. Paul S. Preston, he went out after deer. It was in the Paupack region. Old Phin stood on a run away about a mile above where Hawley now is. All at once an immense buck sprang into the creek. Phin put a ball behind his foreshoulder, and the deer went down. It was up again in an instant, and turned to come back. Phin met it on the bank, and a hand-to-hand fight at once commenced. The hunter saw that the deer was too much for him, and finally turned and fled. The deer pursued. Phin took to a tree. The deer walked around the tree a few times, and then lay quietly down. Phin had no gun, and, as it was very cold, and drawing near night, his position was not enviable. He did not care to get out of the tree and fight the deer, as he knew from experience that a wounded buck is the worst thing in the world to "tackle." Every move he made up jumped the deer and looked at him, as much as to say, "Come on." Phin halloed for his companions, but could not get a reply. About midnight, when he was nearly dead with cold, he heard a shout. He answered, and soon his companions came to his rescue. The deer jumped up, but made no move. The dogs came up, and it braved their attack. Paul Preston put an end to the bellicose buck by a ball from his never-erring rifle, and the treed hunter was rescued. That was forty years ago and more, and yet old Phin will laugh for an hour over the recollection of his ridiculous, yet very unpleasant, adventure.

A WHALING HELL.

Horrors of the American Whaling Bark Mount Wallaston--Starving and Pounding an Entire Crew.

From the San Francisco Evening Journal, Nov. 24.

On Friday night the American whaling bark Mount Wallaston, Capt. William Mitchell, cast anchor off North Point with 750 barrels of oil on board, the result of an eighteen months' cruise in the Arctic. One of the crew, a man named George Brown, effected his escape from the bark in the boat of a runner and came ashore, and on Monday morning made complaint to the United States District Attorney against the Captain, Frank Osborne, Chief Mate, and Charles Manuel, steward, charging them with no less than forty-five or fifty distinct acts of hellish cruelty. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the men, and an hour or two later the Captain and Mate were released on the ridiculous bail of $500 each. The steward, not having any one to bail him, had to go to jail.

A *Post* reporter yesterday learned of the whereabouts of the sailor Brown, and interviewed him regarding the brutalities of the Mount Wallaston. He is an American, more than ordinarily intelligent, and he carefully kept a diary of all the brutal actions he witnessed on the ship, which he carries on his person. Harry W. Young, another of the crew, also managed to get away from the ship and is stopping at the same house with Brown. They state that the Mount Wallaston left New Bedford in July, 1872, with a crew all told of thirty, nineteen of whom were in the forecastle. Almost from the time the vessel left port, the officers, particularly the Captain and Chief Mate, began to abuse the sailors, invariably coupling their names with some vile epithet, and knocking them down upon the slightest provocation. Off Cape Horn the men were purposely kept upon a short allowance of food, nothing but hardtack and about an ounce of beef daily being served to the men.

Brown says that one of the sailors, a green hand, named John Stokes, who knew little or nothing about a ship, was ordered on the 18th of August, by the fourth mate, to furl the jib. There was a heavy sea, and the man naturally hesitated. The fourth mate threateningly approached him and said, "Get out there, God damn you, or I'll make you." Stokes went out on the footropes trembling in every limb, and had just reached the jib when he fell overboard and was seen no more. It is believed that Stokes was struck by the ship's prow and rendered insensible.

Another of the men who experienced some of the tortures of this floating hell was Alexander Sterett, a New Yorker. Sterett contracted what Brown calls the "galloping" consumption from exposure to the inclement Arctic weather, and notwithstanding that he was incapable of performing any labor, was kept on deck by Osborne. One morning Sterett was a little later than usual in coming on deck. It was raining and blowing hard, and poor Sterett—who at this time was in the last stages of consumption—had to stand out in the pitiless storm during the entire watch, the mate threatening to "knock hell's blazes out of him" if he was ever late on deck again. A few days after Sterett was found dead under the cabin table.

Young states that the Second Mate upon one occasion kicked him while on the yard, and came within an ace of dashing him to the deck. At another time he was on the yard-arm and let both reef-earrings go. He had been laid up three weeks prior with a wounded head, and was unable properly to do the work. When he reached the deck, Osborn seized him by the neck, choked, and struck him several times, cutting his eye open, and otherwise injuring him. The Captain was present, and Young asked him if he was going to allow the Mate to abuse him. "If you ask such questions I'll knock your G—d d——n brains out," said the Captain. Another Mate gave Young a parting kick for his pains. It was a common thing for acts like these to occur every day.

Charles Reynolds was another of those on whom the full force of the Captain's and Mate's brutal natures fell. Reynolds was one time knocked down by the Captain and ruptured so badly with kicks as to lay him up nearly a month. He was also frequently knocked down and kicked by the Second and Third Mates without any cause or provocation whatever. Another of the crew (Manuel Konshalky) was seized by the Mate as he was entering the forecastle, who took two hitches of a rope around his neck, dragged him aft, tore off his clothing, and flogged him with a rope's end until his back was one mass of scars. Joseph Steele was kicked so badly by Osborne in a tender part of the body that it was doubtful for a time whether he would survive.

Emil Bertloff, a German sailor, who was scarcely able to understand the English language, complained to the Captain of the food furnished by the steward, Manuel, to the sailors. On the 29th of July, in the Arctic Ocean, some time after Bertloff had complained, he was sent aft to sweep the decks. Young was standing in the waist, and suddenly heard a shot, and, turning around, saw Manuel standing in the door of the galley with a shotgun in his hand, and Bertloff standing about four feet from him, with the blood spurting from a gaping wound in the right arm, just below the shoulder. Manuel had, it seems, according to the statements of the sailors, deliberately taken down the gun and discharged it full at Bertloff, for complaining to the Captain. The wound was of such a nature as to render amputation necessary immediately, which was done by several Captains of the whaling fleet. Manuel claims that Bertloff tried to stab him, and exhibited a cut on the back of his hand, which he claimed Bertloff inflicted

THE COURTS.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Case Again.

Application to Assess the Stockholders of the State Insurance Company.

Heavy Judgments Recovered----Bankruptcy Items.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CASE.

A snag was struck Friday in the great suit of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company against Sherman and others which bids fair to bring it to a sudden close. The case is brought on a sealed agreement, made between the Company and McPherson and Samuel W. Allerton, but it was verbally understood that John B. Sherman and Archibald M. Allerton were really, though not ostensibly, parties to the contract. Evidence was offered under the issues, but counsel for the defendants raise the question whether the covenant could go into evidence on the pleadings, as to it A. M. Allerton and J. B. Sherman are not parties, and it is well established that oral evidence cannot be admitted to vary a written instrument, so that if the suit proceeds on the basis of the contract, these parties cannot be held, and if it is based on an oral agreement, the contract cannot be offered to prove it. The argument was to have come up Saturday, but Judge Blodgett was delayed by a train getting off the track, and the question will be argued to-day.

BILL FOR SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE.

John Mattes brought a suit in the Circuit Court in chancery to enforce a specific performance of a contract alleged to have been made with him by Walter S. Newberry. Complainant states that in 1868 Newberry sold him Lots 25 and 26, in Newberry's Subdivision of Block 1, in the State Bank Subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 4. 39.14, for $1,700. Newberry subsequently died, and his will was proved, in which Eliphalet W. Blatchford and Mark Skinner were named executors. The agreement which he received was fully completed, and he was entitled to have a deed, but the executors refuse to give what the agreement calls for, a warranty deed, but offer a quit-claim deed, which complainant refuses to accept, and brings his suit to enforce the original contract.

THE LUMBERMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Assignee of the Lumberman's Insurance Company, filed his report of the condition of the Company:

Balance Nov. 1	$32,023.39
Disbursements	236.75
On hand Dec. 1	$31,786.64

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Mary Jane Whittier filed, in the Circuit Court, a petition against Joseph Carrier, George Smith, and Henry Clay, to regain possession of her daughter, Jane Elmyra Whittier. Petitioner says Jane was enticed away by these defendants nearly two years ago, and has been kept in a low dance-house for a good part of the time. She subsequently returned home, but was, while walking with petitioner, seized and carried off, and is now, she thinks, in a disreputable house on North Market street. A writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Rogers, and the case will probably come up to-day for hearing.

PETITION FOR DOWER.

Aura M. Holton, widow of Ephraim Holton, filed a petition in the Circuit Court, asking for dower in the s e ¼ of Sec. 3, 38, 12; the e ½ of the s w ¼ of the same section; the w ½ of the n e ¼ of Sec. 9; 38½ acres of the w ½ of the s e ¼ of said Sec. 9; the undivided ½ of the s ½ of the n e ¼ of same section; the undivided ½ of the e ½ of the s e ¼, same section; the s w ¼ of the n e ¼ of Sec. 31, except five acres in the southwest corner; the east ½ of the southwest ¼ of Sec. 1; the west ½ of the southwest ¼ of said Sec. 1; two and a half acres in the northwest corner of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 1; a portion of the northwest ¼ of the northwest ¼ of Sec. 1; Lot 67, of Block 60, of Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 7, 39, 14; Lots 1 and 2, Block 25, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west ½ and west ½ of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 17, 38, 14, and Block 16 of Duncan's Addition to Chicago.

HEAVY JUDGMENTS AGAINST THE HOUGHS.

John C. Haines entered up judgment for $19,374.67 by confession on four notes, against John Campbell, Oramel S. Hough, and Roselle M. Hough. The notes are all secured by warehouse receipts for coal, and are for the following amounts, respectively: One for $13,000, one for $1,500, one for $2,500, and one for $2,000, making, with interest and costs, the above sum, and Elijah M. Haines recovered judgment by confession against the same parties for $1,537.50.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

In the case of the State Insurance Company, the Assignee filed a petition asking that an assessment of $40 per share should be levied on the old stock which was outstanding on the 12th of January, 1871, and was surrendered prior to Sept. 28, 1871, and that an assessment of $60 per share, should be levied on all old stock which has never been surrendered, or which was given up subsequent to Sept. 28, 1871, in order to make up the capital stock of said bankrupt Company. A rule was made on the stockholders to show cause, in five days, why an order should not be entered in accordance with the prayer of said petition.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Judge Hopkins will take up to-day the call of the civil docket in the United States District Court, beginning at No. 278, and will call without limit. The criminal docket is postponed until Wednesday or Thursday.

Judge McRoberts will begin the call of Calendar No. 2, in the Superior Court, to-day.

It is not known whether Judge Murphy will be able to be here to call Calendar No. 3 or not. At any rate, there will be no call of it to-day.

MORE TAX-FIGHTERS.

John Forsythe, J. D. Wallace, A. T. Galt, and Asahel Pierce swelled the number of tax-fighters who have appealed from Judge Wallace's decision. Forsythe presents a long roll of taxed property, amounting to $39,673.48.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry W. Bishop, Assignee of the State Insurance Company, began a suit against the National Insurance Company for $20,000.

In the District Court, very little was done, none of the cases appearing to be ready. Bettey Whalen plead guilty to the charge preferred against her, of attempting to fraudulently draw a pension, and was remanded for sentence.

The District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in the cases of Terence and William Mullen.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

The order of dismissal in the case of George F. d'Utassey was yesterday made absolute.

The case of W. W. Van Velzer et al. was referred to the Register for final report. The same order was made in the cases of George R. Stearns, Mark Campbell, and R. J. Prins.

John F. Stafford and Robert E. Jenkins, as Assignees of Grommes and Frankel, filed a petition against John Hanson. They allege that there is due them $366.73, on two promissory notes, and that Hanson, being a manufacturer of "Trondhjems Aquawit" (the exact nature of which they cannot state), and a liquor dealer, suspended payment of his commercial paper. A rule to show cause was issued, returnable Dec. 15, 1873.

John H. Meyer filed a petition against Mathias Leuf, alleging that he owes petitioner $636.70 on two notes, and charging that he made a fraudulent mortgage of all his stock, worth about $1,500, at 119 West Adams street, to one George P. Wright, with intent to defraud his creditors. A provisional warrant of seizure and rule to show cause were issued, returnable Dec. 15, 1873.

An order for the discharge of E. B. Sackett was entered and issued.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Daniel K. Tenney entered up judgment against Thomas Foley for the sum of $1,522.49.

Jonathan P. Middlecoff brought suit for $2,000 against Godfrey Macdonald and Augustus Blackwell.

The Chicago Plate and Bar Mill commenced an attachment suit against Charles R. Tyng and Alfred Earnshaw, claiming $1,505.42.

James Forsyth, Clemens F. Periolat, and James H. Forsyth brought suit agains James M. Ephlin, claiming $1,000.

The North Bennington Boot and Shoe Company began an action for $1,000 against Clemens F. Periolat.

Louis L. Forrest, a policeman in Lake View, filed a præcipe against Wilbur F. Storey, claiming the sum of $25,000. The action is probably for libel for publishing a column and a half article in the *Times*, recently, which made serious charges against Forrest.

William L. Cragin, Edward F. Cragin, Charles G. Chandler, and Henry S. Slaymaker, brought suit for $1,000 against Valentine Buh.

CRIMINAL COURT.

The motion for a new trial in the case of John O'Malley, convicted of an assault with intent to commit rape, was argued, and a new trial granted.

The case of John McKelvy, indicted for the murder of Alexander Morrison, at the Stock-Yards, is expected to be tried to-day.

THE CALL.

Judge McRoberts will call the first twenty cases on Calendar No. 2.

Judge Gary will call 12, 13, 14, 17 to 22, and 25 to 35, all inclusive.

Judge Rogers will call 1,477 to 1,498, except 1,480, 1,482, 1,484, 1,485, 1,488, 1,490, 1,492, 1,496.

Judge Booth's call is 192 to 200.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Fourth Annual Conference of the Universalist Missionary Union.

The fourth annual Conference of the Universalist Missionary Union took place yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, in the vestry of the new St. Paul's Church, on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street.

The exercises began with the singing of the hymn,

The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears, etc.,

after the close of which, Mr. J. E. Chadwick, President of St. Paul's Sunday-school, read a few selections from the Scriptures suitable for the occasion, and the Rev. A. C. Fish, of Racine, Wis., made the opening prayer.

That simple and beautiful hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," was then sung by the congregation; upon the close of which Mr. Chadwick delivered the opening address, rapidly reviewing the history of Sunday-schools from their small beginnings a century ago up to the present time. He then went on to show their great importance as moulders of good and sound methods of thinking and acting, and ended by earnestly requesting all persons present to do all in their power to further so good a work.

"The Union Greeting," a beautiful Sunday-school song, was then sung by the children, and Mr. J. H. Swan, Superintendent of St. Paul's Sunday-school, in the absence of the Rev. Dr. Ryder, pastor of St. Paul's, addressed the Sunday-school children, impressing upon them the need of having a fixed purpose in life, and adhering to it; also, the many benefits that would accrue to our making a resolve to attend church and Sunday-school once every Lord's Day.

"Marching Along" was sung in a manner reflecting much credit upon the choristers and scholars, and Mr. B. F. Monroe, of the Murray Street Chapel, took up the last sentence of the hymn, and briefly alluded to the wonderful progress made in marching along by the Sunday-schools in all parts of the world, ending by urging the parents and elders of the children to lend their presence in the school-room, and, by force of their example, induce their juniors to attend.

After singing "Jesus by the Sea," the Rev. J. S. Dennis, Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Redeemer, spoke of the great good that could be accomplished by work in the Sunday-school, and especially by concerted action of all in the same direction. After a few remarks by the Rev. J. E. Forrester, of special interest to those addressed, the hymn beginning

Hail! sweetest, dearest tie that binds
Our glowing hearts in one,

was sung, and the Benediction closed a most profitable and interesting conference.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

HYDE PARK.

The Hyde Park Trustees held a regular meeting on Saturday afternoon. All the members were present except Mr. Doyle.

Messrs. James H. Bowen and E. K. Beach were present to inquire about the Thornton road, wishing the assessment increased, if necessary, in order to complete the improvement.

The Finance Committee, by consent of the Attorney, asked that his petition to have his salary fixed be placed on file.

Bills were approved and ordered to be paid, to Arthur Gleason, Assistant County Clerk, $10.00; Chicago *Evening Journal*, advertising, $64.00; De Long Brothers, brick for water-works, $23.80; Charnley Brothers, for lumber, $33.80.

Thomas Ryan, sidewalk, Fifty-fifth street, $46.31; N. A. Williams & Co., Sixty-eighth street sewer, $1,168.85; F. P. Taylor & Co., Fifty-first street sewer, $51; Joseph H. Gray, for postage and envelopes, $10; Beatty & Barker, Madison avenue sewer, $876.55; Richard S. Thompson, Village Attorney, $500; nine pay-rolls on repairs streets and drains, $513.69, the total being $3,298.

The Clerk was ordered to prepare an order for the construction of a sidewalk on Hyde Park avenue, from Forty-third to Fifty-third streets. The attorney was instructed to notify the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne and Michigan Southern Railways to construct a crossing over their roads on Greenwood avenue, in Cornell. The further proceedings in special assessment for construction of sewer on Greenwood avenue was postponed for one week. The recommendation of P. W. Gates & Bros. of P. B. Andrews as water-works engineer, was placed on file.

Capt. Binford's police report for November showed twelve arrests; fines assessed, $117; fines collected, $85; two cases of small-pox, and both houses labeled.

The plat of Ironworkers' Addition to South Chicago, formerly approved but not yet recorded, was rescinded, and an amended plat of the same, being the S. fractional ½ of fractional Sec. 8, T. 37, N. R. 15, was approved.

Proceedings are suspended on special assessments on Oak street and Drexel avenue improvements, the Washington avenue (formerly Adams street) improvement, and the Greenwood avenue improvement. The Superintendent estimated the cost of improving Sixty-eighth street, to make it passable, at $680. Bills were presented and referred, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, Dec. 13.

THE CLEAVER HALL MEETING.

At the meeting at Cleaver Hall, Saturday night, C. M. Hardy read a long array of figures prepared by himself, going to show that the Trustees of Hyde Park had expended since Feb. 7, 1870, $719,189.57, of which $40,000 to $60,000 had been expended in the southern part of the town, $660,000 to $680,000 in the other part, and that the north end had been robbed to enrich south.

James Wadsworth replied that the money thus spent had been collected by special assessments on the property benefited, and that the improvements in the south end were the glory of the town.

Joseph F. Bonfield resented the imputation that the Trustees were thieves, and charged that the north end did not take enough interest in town affairs.

Charles E. Pope sustained Mr. Bonfield and testified that any man might be proud of his record.

Mr. Hardy offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be nominated and elected, by this meeting, whose duty shall be to investigate all improvements now in progress or in immediate contemplation, in the village of Hyde Park and report at an adjourned meeting, whether such improvements are for the general good of the whole people and of those most interested, or for the benefit of a few only.

The following were appointed: C. M. Hardy, Henry Brookes, C. H. Willett.

The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Committee.

TWO AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a well-known desperado, named John Mehan, committed a violent assault, near the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets, upon the person of Miss Ada Curtis, an actress at the Academy of Music, and afterwards stabbed Officer John Mullure, who tried to arrest him.

It appears that, at the close of the theatre, Miss Curtis went to the house of a friend on Jefferson street, between Jackson and Van Buren, where she remained until after midnight, when she started for her home. She had not quite reached Van Buren street when the man met her, and, laying his hand roughly upon her, asked leave to go home with her. She refused, and tried to pass by the fellow, when he again laid his hands upon her. The young lady was almost fainting with fright, but, with much effort, succeeeed in attracting the attention of an elderly gentleman who was walking on the opposite side of the street, who crossed over, and ordered Mehan to release the girl. He turned around as if he meant to strike the gentleman, and made some threatening remark. The latter replied, and, during a dispute which followed, Miss Curtis had a chance to make her escape. When she had reached a place on Jackson street about midway between Desplaines and Halsted, she was again confronted by the ruffian. Seeing an alley-way near by, he grasped her about the waist, and carried her into it. When they had arrived at a dark place in the alley, he drew a knife and asked for her money. The girl handed her portemonnaie to her persecutor. She attempted to scream, but was stopped by the man's saying he would kill her if she gave the least alarm. He looked to see if she had any jewelry, and, finding none, said to her, "Now, you stay here. If you leave his alley I will kill you." He then ran into the street, and went eastward on Jackson.

The girl remained a few minutes until she heard steps on the sidewalk, and, fearing that the man was returning, she ran to the rear door of a neighboring house, where she crouched upon the steps. Her fears were groundless, the person being Officer John Mullure, who happened to be passing through the alley. The girl recognized in him a friend, and at once came out of her hiding-place and told her experience. The officer, accompanied by the young lady, went in the direction Mehan had taken. They soon found him standing under a gas-light, on Jakson street, a short distance from Desplaines. The officer was about to take the fellow into custody, when the latter drew a dirk and thrust it into the officer's left side, causing him to sink upon the sidewalk. Miss Curtis, believing that Mehan would attack her, ran toward Halsted street, screaming at the top of her voice. Her cries attracted the attention of Officer Reichert, who ran to help Mullure, and before Mehan could get away he was in the hands of the officer. Reichert got aid and removed Mullure and his murderous assailant to the Union Street Station. Miss Curtis was also taken there, where she remained until morning. Officer Mullare was attended by Dr. Baxter, who found a cut about an inch in length, and very deep, in his left side. The wound, though serious, will probably not result fatally. At the station the man was recognized as John Mehan, a young desperado well known to the police. He appeared very indifferent as to the result of the officer's wound, and did not deny having committed the assault upon Miss Curtis. He will have a preliminary examination before Justice Scully this morning.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

James Parton, of New York, is at the Sherman.

Gerald Massey, of England, is at the Sherman.

R. R. Cable, of Rock Island, is at the Grand Pacific.

W. B. Ogden, of New York, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. W. Parish, of Washington, is at the Grand Pacific.

S. S. Rindskopf, of Milwaukee, is at the Grand Pacific.

Frank L. Sprecher, of Lancaster, Pa., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. M. Morfit, of Maryland, is at the Palmer.

D. C. Foreman, of Norfolk, Va., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. Joseph Vilas, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. N. H. Boardman, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

Gen. J. F. Matthews, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. B. Underwood, of Oregon, is at the Palmer.

The Hon. R. F. Strawbridge, of Indiana, is at the Palmer.

O. Bailey, of White Cloud, Kan., is at the Grand Pacific.

John Orme Cole, of Santa Fe, N. M., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. D. W. Johnson, of New Hampshire, is at the Sherman.

E. J. Rodgers and F. W. Baldwin, of New York, are at the Sherman.

The Hon. William S. King, of Minneapolis, is at the Grand Pacific.

Godfrey B. Bird and Thomas Cowell, of England, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Alexander St. Clair Van Audley plies the shovel on a Virginia railroad.

Dresden's Common Council have thanked Emperor William for his letter to the Pope.

Mr. Secretary Fish has a pale, regular face, framed in snow-white hair, and dresses always in neutral tints, or in black.

Judge David Davis, of the United States Supreme Court, is seriously ill at Washington, and has been for two weeks past.

Capt. John T. Drew remarks that the Rutland (Vt.) *Globe* is edited by "cynical, sore-headed buzzards," and has made an "ecstatic ass" of itself.

The will of Stephen Smith, the wealthy colored man who died recently in Philadelphia, disposes of nearly $20,000 in bequests to charitable institutions.

Myra Gurney, of South Abingdon, Mass., has put, in six months' time, over 400,000 stitches, and no one knows how many ounces of worsted, into a picture of the father of our country.

Mrs. Deacon Smith, of Collinsville, Conn., is slowly starving to death from an inflammation of the throat, produced by a fish-bone which lodged there some time ago, and which prevents her taking any nourishment.

The New York *Times*, replying to the *Tribune*, of that city, says: "The *Tribune* gives a list of persons who obtained rooms at the West End Hotel after Senator Carpenter had failed. The fact is that *all* these persons had engaged rooms beforehand."

Gen. Lewis T. Wigfall, formerly United States Senator from Texas, applied, Dec. 1, for admission to the Baltimore City Bar. The customary oath of allegiance was administered, and ex-Senator Wigfall was admitted to practice as an attorney.

The Rev. B. C. Flower, of Bowling Green, Ky., says: "If those persons who are circulating slanderous reports about me don't cease their lying gossip, I shall not hold myself responsible for what I may do."

At a meeting of the Oneida Baptist Association a visiting clergyman, old enough to be gray, but with raven locks and beard, offered several resolutions touching questions of reform. Dr. Patton, of Utica, said he saw no objection to the adoption of the resolutions, but he wished the one on the use of tobacco might be followed by one deprecating the use of hair-dye. The former stood speechless.

A massive monumental shaft of Nova Scotia freestone has been erected at Mt. Auburn in memory of the Rev. John Pierpont by his loving and grateful children. One side contains the usual record of his birth, death, and services in the ministry and army. On the other side are these words:

Poet,
Patriot,
Preacher,
Philosopher,
Philanthropist.

The Dubuque (Ia.) *Times* says: "Mrs. E. M. Elliott, of Mount Pleasant, is a candidate for the position of Postmaster of the General Assembly. If she don't smoke she won't get it. That little nest between the two Houses, presided over by the Postmaster, is the paradise of the smoking portion of the General Assemly, and they won't have any lady in there unless she enjoys the weed herself."

Our dressy, extravagant ladies may find an excellent example in the Queens of Europe. The Empress of Germany dresses very plainly. Her dry goods bills are less than those of the wives of the merchant princes of Berlin. The Queen of Denmark drives out in a calico dress; and dear old Princess Bismarck, fresh and comely when past 60, superintends her farm work, goes about the house with a great bunch of keys at her girdle, and her house is filled with knitted quilts and curtains, the evidences of her skill and industry.

Several years ago, when Dr. Lanman had stopped publishing his "Dictionary of Congress," he found that he had accumulated 10,000 pages of autobiographical letters. After arranging them in a series of volumes, he sold them to Jay Cooke, and, when the business affairs of that gentleman became involved, he received an offer from a library in England of $5,000 for the whole collection. The offer was accepted, and the letters will soon be sent to their destination.

Iron and Manganese Mines.

As will be seen by the advertisement in another column, T. G. Eiswald, of Atlanta, Ga., offers for sale a half-interest in several iron and manganese mines. This business is considered a safe one, and yields quick returns with good margins, since the demand for these minerals is unlimited. The location of these mines is near the Tennessee and North Carolina railroads.

—The Managers of the Girls' Industrial School have a peculiar idea of the amusements calculated to reform the morals of the inmates. On Thanksgiving the girls were entertained in the chapel by a mock-marriage ceremony, in which Mr. and Mrs. Eastman were married by Miss Morell, a teacher, who personified a clergyman. The children were highly pleased. The marriage relation is such a joke, and divorce is so easy, that it is as well to prepare these candidates for reform to regard the whole affair in the light of a dramatic performance. That a religious ceremony is burlesqued at the same time makes it all the more edifying for youthful minds.—*New Haven Palladium*.

WASHINGTON.

The New Chief-Justice---His Life, Habits, and Head.

Bristow---Ritualistic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1873.

THE NEW CHIEF-JUSTICE.

The nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief-Justice was one of those appointments which may be styled a disagreeable alternative, just as the same gentleman got to be Attorney-General, and as Mr. Boutwell got to be Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. A. T. Stewart was found to be ineligible and the President had nobody else in his mind.

The President long wavered between Judge Hoar and Roscoe Conkling, and had decided in favor of the latter, who thought it over, and, like any young man fond of an active career, declined it. Meantime, the friends of Judge Miller, and Judge Swayne in person, had so pestered the President for the place that he declared, last July, that he would take no man from the Bench, to the disturbance of its harmony. Conkling's declination came so late that there was little time for further selection, with the work on the Message unfinished, and the Spanish matter taking up a good deal of time. In this period of indecision, when the President was like a gunner sitting on a fence waiting for game and seeing none, the female hemisphere of the White House, inspired by the wife of the Attorney-General, charged upon the Presidential sportsman, took his gun and powder-flask away, and

KISSED HIM INTO COMPLIANCE.

Mrs. Grant knew that there could be no mistake about it. The young ladies entreated Ulysses to unstring his bow. Happy as a clam at high-water, the tall Oregonian found himself blessed with the baptism of total immersion, and he will take the seat of Ellsworth, Jay, Marshall, Taney, and Chase.

This appointment will be thought, by a majority of public critics and members of the Bar, to be below the social, intellectual, and professional demands of the office, but perfectly in keeping with Gen. Grant's mediocre range of appointments. It may be said, however, of the office, that it has no exceptional preponderance in the councils of the Supreme Bench; and that, under Judge Williams, who is a modest man, without self-assertion or unequal temper, the harmony of the Court is apt to be continued. His acquirements in the law and general literature are respectable. He has reverence, without that undue deference which springs from conscious inferiority. He is chaste and discreet in the expression of his opinions; and acquaintance with him gives one the idea of a just and judicial mind, already well experienced, and capable of higher performances in criticism and the evolution of principles than he has yet had opportunity to show.

I can give you an exact

PHYSICAL SKETCH

of Judge Williams, taken from measurements in the year 1866; and, as he is in all essentials unchanged, you can get a good avoirdupois and linear notion of the man. He was born March 26, 1823, and is of the age of John Sherman. He is 6 feet 1 inch high, weighs 178 pounds, measures 40½ inches around the chest, and 22¾ inches around the head,—or more than Trumbull, less than Sumner, and the same as Edmunds. Chief-Justice Williams' ancestry is wholly Welsh, and his name is so common in Wales that it stands third in the list of common surnames for England and Wales, and is nearly as common as Smith and Jones. This Welsh element has been very common in our public life. Jefferson had it in the name as well as the blood. Senator Anthony is half Welsh, ex-Senator Morgan the same, Garrett Davis the same, ex-Senator Pomeroy ditto, and Sprague ditto.

To look upon, Judge Williams is a large and broad but not stout person, of commanding height, rather loosely and roughly put together, with large bones, hands, and feet, and plain, black dress, befitting the local Judge of some State Court. Barring his pioneer look, there is something naturally judicial in his face, reposing features, and large, thoughtful, revolving eye, over the whole of which seems seated some invisible weight, as if his faculties and mental machinery rolled slowly to their work and were oppressed by the matter in hand. He has a good, fair forehead, and a large under lip and mouth, which is the least inviting feature about him. His voice is deep and sonorous. He speaks right onward, slowly, like his look, but logically, and with increasing but never dramatic weight and interest. His conversation is dry and sound, with little anecdote and no laughter. He smiles occasionally, but never was a professional smiler in any sense; and always struck me as a liberal, charitable, solid man, striving to get along, and invariably commanding the confidence and support of his associates from the Pacific Coast. I presume that I shall never have a chance to roll at ten-pins with Mr. Williams any more, as hereafter he will wear a gown and be a luminary in office. I predict for him the growing confidence of the country, and, in his own character, a steady conservatism and emulous scholarship, which will reconcile the country to his selection.

POINTS OF CHARACTER.

Judge Williams' worldly estate consists of a new house, commodious and plain, befitting his office, which he had just finished at a cost of $20,000, and had occupied only two or three weeks when in the fortunate receipt of a commission which will give him $10,500 per annum, and a pension if retired after ten years' service. He has also investments in Washington real estate which, if their promise be kept up, will yield in gross about $80,000, exclusive of his residence. Like a large number of men from the Pacific Coast, he has cast his whole money and credit in Capitoline real estate; and I may mention that associated with these Californians is Clarke Ingersoll, formerly of Peoria, Ill., who is said to have above $200,000 in property on Connecticut avenue, which goes by the name of "Honest Miners' Camp." The fraternity is composed of Chief-Justice Williams; Senators Stewart and Jones; Messrs. Sunderland and Hillyer, of Nevada; Sargent, Gorham, and others, of California; Roscoe Conkling, A. G. Cattell, and Ingersoll; and they rate their investments at about $600,000. The English Minister has been induced to build his permanent Legation amongst them, the investment amounting to $150,000; and the two houses of Stewart and Hillyer, just completed, have consumed $160,000.

THE WIFE

of the new Chief-Justice is a handsome and animated woman, born in New England, nurtured and wedded in Iowa, unhappy in early life, divorced; and, while a music-teacher at Portland, Oregon, Judge Williams, who, it is said, had befriended her in Iowa, met her by accident, and, being a widower, married her. I mention these matters because the extraordinary promotion of the husband will give them publicity, and for the purpose of saying that Mrs. Williams has returned her husband's chivalric kindness by devotion to his interests more efficient than women in public life have it in their power commonly to accord. President Jackson was married to a lady whose first husband survived; and the celebrated Mrs. Madison is said to have kept a boarding-house at Philadelphia, where her future husband took up his quarters.

After long and quiet services on the Bench of two States, in the Senate for six years, as member of the High Joint Commission, and as Attorney-General, it is assuring to see in this case patience and adventure compensated at last, so that we say with may the poet: "They also serve who only stand and wait."

SAMPLE OF HIS MIND.

You will get a good idea of Chief-Justice Williams if you read his memorial address on William Pitt Fessenden, delivered in the Senate Dec. 14, 1869. I will give a few sentences:

Official association of more than ordinary intimacy enabled me [Williams] to observe and appreciate those qualities of his character which too often distinguish the ideal from the actual Senator. Of these, the most striking—that which gave tone and complexion to the others—was his utter repugnance to every form of indirection and deceit, and his profound contempt for all the arts and appliances of the demagogue. Conscious of the rectitude of his own purposes, and confident in the correctness of his own views, popular clamor was to him as the breath of an idle wind; and to argue that a proposed policy, which he believed to be wrong, would please the people, was to employ the weakest of means to influence his sturdy judgment. Nothing seemed to disturb him more than an effort to carry through the Senate, for partisan ends, some measure which he conceived to be unreasonable or unjust; and I have seen him writhe with pain at the delivery of speeches here whose fallacies and false conclusions, though obvious to him, were plausible enough to impose upon the ignorant or mislead the unreflecting populace. Deep down in his nature was implanted an instinctive resistance to the smiles of flattery as well as the frowns of disfavor, and by either he was as immovable as the mountain-cliff whose rugged brow encounters the sunshine and the storm with equal indifference.

Arising from one's intercourse with some men of irreproachable character, there is a doubt as to the solidity of their moral structure,—a fear that, in some unhappy moment, temptation may overpower them; but no such doubts or fears obtruded themselves into the company of Mr. Fessenden. Perfect faith in his integrity not only possessed all those who approached him, but from his presence there proceeded that perfect assurance that he was as much beyond the reach of corruption as the polished steel is beyond the reach of that rust which fastens itself upon the softer and baser metals. . . .

Candor compels me to say that upon any novel or exciting question, where the road to success seemed to lie through the chances of recklessness and temerity, he did not possess the requisite qualifications for a great Parliamentary leader. He believed that caution was the parent of safety. . . . . As to any untried experiment in legislation, while he thought little of himself, he was much concerned about its effect upon the safety and happiness of the people or the honor and peace of the country. He never indulged in anything of a sensational nature; he had no taste for legislative pyrotechnics. He had no ambition to do something simply to attract attention or to excite comment. All that he said and did was statesmanlike and businesslike, and looked to some useful result. I may add, too, that he did not pretend to know everything or discuss every question before the Senate. There was no parade, pomposity or tinsel about his speeches. French was his aversion, and, in my hearing, he never made a Latin or poetical quotation. Greece and Rome he left with his college-exercises in the classic shades of Bowdoin. Plain, simple, and unaffected in manner and habit, so he was in speech, and his style was as pure and transparent as the water of a New England brook.

The above extended paragraph not only shows Judge Williams' superior handling of language and analysis, but is, in a measure, descriptive of himself. Grave, almost taciturn, but neither distant nor cold, he conquers successive honors by that immovability which made Mahomet come to the mountain.

MORE OF WILLIAMS.

While in the Senate, he was a resolute partisan and ready to speak, but he never gave pain to anybody. If a reporter wanted something of him, he was obliging, but he never strove to make acquaintances. Several Democrats, like Ben Holliday, labored hard for his re-election; but, when he lost the prize, he made no complaints, and, although beaten, had a score of friends in Washington so indiscreet as to press his name upon Gen. Grant for an Associate Justiceship, greatly to his chagrin. He was retained in certain large mining cases on the Pacific Coast, when suddenly the President made him Attorney-General and ex-officio member of the High Joint Commission. He sat at the table, attentive, meditative, and studious, and imbibed a sense of respect from Mr. Fish's management of the negotiation, which was probably more complimentary to Fish, seeing it in Williams' face than if another man had said it. When the President decided upon Williams for the office of Chief-Justice, there was not an objection in the Cabinet, and I think no mental reservations to Williams' prejudice.

The day his name was sent into the Senate, I saw the new Chief-Justice cross the square before my house, with two young associates. The palms of his hands were in his breeches' pockets, with the thumbs sticking out. His hat was pushed back on his head. He walked like a large, country-farmer, solemn, and with his head bent down as if his former sense of weight and burden was about the same. If his promotion has no other moral, it teaches young Judges in Iowa to commit to memory Mr. Bryant's command:

Go lose thyself in the continuous woods
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound save his own dashings.

THE NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. Williams' successor will satisfy public expectation, at least, as far as his appearance, breeding, and fine, manly character and address, are concerned.

The Republican party in Kentucky—at the head of which are men of the rank of Col. John Harlan, the Speeds, Judge Ballard, Cassius Clay, Bristow, Whilldon, Goodloe, and others—is eminently healthy, manly, and respectable, and not improbably will coalesce with an independent movement in that State next year against the despotism of a Bourbon majority; and it has been hinted that a certain notable newspaper will swing loose from the Ku-Klux and be the organ of the coalition. Gen. Bristow is a fine, spirited lawyer, with the best in him yet to come. He was a soldier, and, at the end of the War, United States District Attorney at Louisville; and he has come up step by step. He is a large man, probably not above 40 years of age, with a blush never far from his cheek, but with plenty of manly—indeed martial—Kentucky fortitude; and he has a refined wife and circle of acquaintances.

HOW THE CAUCUS KILLED THE DEMOCRACY.

If the Democratic party has had any idea that there were possibilities before it of resuming control of the country, let it observe the Congressional caucus and despair. The Kentucky and other Southern members of Congress on that side looked upon nothing with such dislike as a possible reduction of their salaries. They sought fortitude from certain Northern Democrats who represent districts inevitably anti-Republican. These gentry came to the conclusion that, if they should decline in caucus to restore their back-pay, the Republicans would be glad to take the same action, and hence neither party would have the advantage. Sammy Cox, Holman, and other Democrats were overridden, and everything seemed to be lovely; when suddenly the shrewder Republicans called a second caucus, appropriated all the capital of their opponents, and decreed that the increased salaries should, in any event, be placed as they were. It is plain that both parties have no desire to refund the money, and "Curses, not loud, but deep," are heard on all sides; but the Democratic party has lost its chance; and it is probable that not one man from the Northern States, who supported Fernando Wood, last Saturday night, will again sit in Congress. Thus, an inevitable fate attends, and will attend, the Bourbon party, until it swings into the new era, discards its name, and submits to be leavened with other materials.

EVANGELICAL EUCHRE.

While Bishop Cummins, Dr. Cheney, and others are going off from the Anglican Church, Ritualism has broken out in Washington. Some time ago, Dr. Lewis, Rector of St. John's Church, the oldest church but one in the city, and the oldest in the fashionable quarter, where Army and Navy people and regulation-buttons attend, undertook to have a confessional; but the congregation rose up and said that a minister who should compel the secrets of Washington society would soon be the highest officer in the Government. They sat down on Lewis, and mournfully he sent away his candles, and the confessional-box is probably now used by a street-car-starter to keep out of the rain. A few little boys remain at St. John's, doing "off duty" as pages at the Capitol; but another Ritualistic priest has been imported, and his church, which occupies the second story of a business establishment, is called the "Holy Eucharist." Little boy-acolytes trot up and down; candles are sacrificed; the "Host" is hoisted; bells ring; the priest, whose name is Hodge, and whose father was an office-holder under Buchanan, wears garments dyed in the wine-press. We have now daily services, and every day there is said to be an echo from the Jesuit College on Georgetown Heights passed across to Providence Hospital on Capitol Hill, whose good Sisters converted Thad Stevens, saying:

"Ha! Ha!" GATH.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Minnesota Justice of the Peace had to knock a prisoner down before he could try him.

—The *Golden Age* says the Tichborne claimant is not yet quite decided whether he'll go to prison for perjury or to Parliament for Pimlico.

—A bill is said to be in course of preparation for presentation to the Prussian Diet in favor of obligatory civil marriages.

—The Regents of the Mount Vernon Association propose the abatement of the entrance fee to the home of George Washidgton, having just come to the conclusion that, as a public domain, it should be free.

—A wealthy Bostonian with High Church proclivities is about to devote $500,000 to the building of a new and elegant edifice for the Ritualistic party.

—A marriage has been celebrated at Nagasaki, between a Chinaman, a native of Singapore, and a British subject, and a young Japanese girl. This is said to be the first mixed marriage ceremony performed in Japan, and has received the express sanction of the Japanese Government.

—Among the Ultramontane party the decision of Archbishop Manning and his twelve suffragans to establish forthwith a Roman Catholic University for England is regarded as the most aggressive step which has been taken in that country since the restoration of the Papal hierarchy in 1850.

—The Christian name of Don Carlos' daughter is Blanche de Castile Marie de la Concepcion Therese François d'Assise Marguerite Jeane Beatrice Charlotte Louise Fernande Andelgonde Elvire Idlefonse Regine Josephe Michelle Gabrielle Raphaelle. They call her "Mag" for short.

—To play chess well, according to Don Pietro Carrera, one must avoid eating superfluous food. "Those persons," he says, "are praiseworthy who, previous to playing, clear their heads by medicines, which have the virtue of rendering the spirits pure and subtle."

—Female burglars seem coming into fashion. One has been fortunately secured at Birkenhead, England, who is said to be quite an adept at the art. She was furnished with all the necessary appliances, and appears to have done well; at least, in addition to the case for which she has been committed for trial, ten others are laid to her account.

—Eastern farmers may be astonished to learn that, stacked between Greeley and Green City, Col., are 3,000,000 tons of hay, almost worthless on account of no means of getting it to market.—*New York Sun*.

—"Blairgloric Farm" is a little tract of 30,000 acres in Palo Alto County, Iowa, which is being opened up and operated by Scotchmen.

—The veterans of 1812 in Washington drank deep to this toast: "The Washington Monument. Tear it down or finish it. As it stands, it is a disgrace to the country."

—One of the charges for which an artillery officer was recently cashiered, specified that on a certain occasion he entered a store in Sitka, Alaska, and seating himself on the floor beside an Indian squaw, took her pipe and smoked it. Such conduct was considered unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

—An Ohio paper tells us that "The eyes of the world are upon America, who, conscious of the justice of her cause, is stripping for a conflict with Spain." If the eyes of the world are actually upon her, she ought either to request the world to turn its back for a while, or keep on at least a part of her clothes.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

—In a letter from Henry M. Newton, in the Butler County (Pa.) oil regions, to his father in Peoria, Ill., dated Nov. 24, he says: "The largest oil well in the world was struck here yesterday, flowing 2,400 barrels in twenty-four hours. The well was sunk into the fourth sand rock, and will inaugurate a new era in developing the oil territory, as it has not been generally supposed there was a fourth sand rock producing oil."

—The disbursements of the Government Printing Office, at Washington, for the past fiscal year, were as follows:

For the public printing	$741,673.62
For paper for the public printing	536,968.21
For the public binding	604,249.05
For lithographing and engraving for Congress	12,960.30
For mapping for the Supreme Court of the United States	2,821.00
For salaries, &c., in the office of the Congressional Printer	13,864.00

The amount realized during the year from the sale of paper, paper-shavings, documents, &c., is $43,274.06.

—We regret to inform the friends of the Kansas City & Memphis, Memphis, Pine Bluff & Shreveport, and other projected railroads in Arkansas, that the Land-Aid bill, granting the lands forfeited to them for non-payment of taxes, was passed on the last reading without a quorum, as appears of record on the journals of both Houses. This knowledge has been communicated to the officers whose duty it is to prepare lists of the forfeited land, but who will, no doubt, withhold the lists, as the law is without force.—*Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 5.*

AMUSEMENTS.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

GRAND ANNUAL

Vocal and Instrumental Concert

BY THE PUPILS OF THE

CHICAGO

MUSICAL COLLEGE,

Assisted by Full Orchestra.

The pupils of the Chicago Musical College will give their Annual Concert at the Kingsbury Music Hall,

Wednesday Evening, Dec. 10,

Upon which occasion they will have the assistance of a full and excellent orchestra.

Tickets may be obtained at the Box Office of the hall or at the college, 493 Wabash-av., any time before the concert. Admission, $1. No extra charge for reserved seats. F. ZIEGFELD, Director.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Second Week of the Inimitable

LOTTA!

Who will appear in her new character of

DICK WASTRAL,

THE

LITTLE VAGABOND,

In the new Romantic and Pictorial Drama,

OLD LONDON!

INTRODUCING

NEW SONGS AND DANCES.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

In active preparation another new play for LOTTA entitled ZIP.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK

OF THE TRIUMPHANT SEASON OF

GRAND OPERA in ENGLISH by the Celebrated KELLOGG TROUPE.

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU .... Directors.

REPERTOIRE FOR THE WEEK.

Monday—Lucia—KELLOGG.
TH. HABELMANN, W. CARLTON, G. HALL.
Tuesday—Bohemian Girl—KELLOGG.
MRS. SEGUIN, CARLTON, MORGAN, ED. SEGUIN.
Wednesday—Faust—VAN ZANDT.
MRS. SEGUIN, HABELMANN, CARLTON, PEAKES.
Thursday—Trovatore—KELLOGG.
MRS. SEGUIN, MAAS, CARLTON, HALL.
Friday—Rigoletto—VAN ZANDT.
MRS. SEGUIN, MAAS, HALL, PEAKES.
Saturday—Maritana—VAN ZANDT.
MRS. SEGUIN, MORGAN, CARLTON, HALL.
Saturday—Grand Gala Matinee—MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.

Seats can be secured now for the whole week. Admission, $1 and 50c. Secured Seats, $1.50 and $2.

STAR LECTURE COURSE.

MUSIC HALL.

GERALD

The Poor Man's Poet. MASSEY,

To-Morrow Night, Dec. 9.

Tickets, 50 and 75 cts.; for sale THIS MORNING, at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s, and at the Box Office, Music Hall. *Carpenter & Sheldon.*

N. B.—CHARLES BRADLAUGH closes the course, Dec. 16.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT PROGRAMME.

Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Mackin and Wilson, Billy Rice, George Davenport, Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble in new and pleasing acts. The whole to conclude with the laughable sketch entitled

TIME WORKS WONDERS,

By the entire company.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LYDIA THOMPSON

TO-NIGHT.

MEPHISTO!

MEPHISTO MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.

"GOOD GOLD!"

BY

WASHINGTON GLADDEN,

Of the New York Independent, TUESDAY, DEC. 9. Reserved Seats, 50 cts., to be had at W. G. Holmes' Book Store, and Horton's West Side Library.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Monday, Dec. 8—England's Greatest Tragedian,

MR. T. C. KING.

RICHARD III.

In rehearsal—NOTRE DAME.

HOME LECTURE COURSE

At Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.

NEW LECTURE by Rev. H. W. THOMAS,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 8 o'clock. Subject—"WHAT IS MAN." Tickets, 25 cents.

DR. KAHN'S

MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York.

Of Natural Science and Art. 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., daily and Sunday.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:30 p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	§ 3:35 p. m.	§11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	†*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill, and Louisiana, Mo	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	§ 9:45 p. m.	7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express	§ 9:45 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	* 9:45 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	9:30 a. m.	8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.	* 4:20 p. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:05 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp, for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:15 a. m	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:10 a. m.	* 2:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	† 9:20 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a. m.	* 6:48 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 7:10 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§ 9:00 a. m.	* 8:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	§12:10 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 3:00 p. m.	§10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 4:30 p. m.	§ 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 5:15 p. m.	* 5:20 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 2:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	9:40 a. m.	7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:20 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO. KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.

Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & St. Fe R. R. W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO. ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*†10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	†*9:00 a. m.
Mail	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 96 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:30 a. m.	§ 8:30 a. m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA .... Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA .... Saturday, Dec. 13.
GEORGIA .... Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 45 Broadway.

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NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River, New York.

Greece .... Dec. 13 | Italy .... Dec. 27
Spain .... Dec. 20 | Canada .... Jan. 1

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago. WILLIAM MACALISTER, General Western Agent.

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And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE .... Nov. 12

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $32. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65. U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of T. C. King. "Richard III."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe. "Mephisto."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Strakosch English Opera-Troupe. "Lucia."

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Lotta. "Old London."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Time Works Wonders." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NO MOTHER HAS DISCHARGED HER DUTY TO her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it, mothers; try it now.

THE DREAD OF FIRE IN A HOTEL DEBARS many from the enjoyment of the best accommodation. No building in the world is so well protected from fire as the new hotel in New York—"The Windsor"—and this is only one of the many advantages it offers to guests.

The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, December 8, 1873.

The Right Rev. William Edmond Armitage, D. D., died yesterday in New York. Bishop Armitage was the eighty-second in the succession of Bishops in the American Church. He was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Wisconsin, Dec. 6, 1866, and succeeded to the Bishopric on the death of Bishop Kemper, May 24, 1870.

The supremacy of Chicago in the provision trade is shown very forcibly in the fact that the number of hogs packed here during the present packing season, up to this time, is **639,449.** The number packed in the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, and Milwaukee added together is 695,217. The four cities named have packed 55,768 more than Chicago alone. The number of hogs *handled* in Chicago is much larger relatively than the number packed. Both Cincinnati and Milwaukee packers have been largely supplied from this market.

The English papers contain full reports of the proceedings in the French Assembly relative to the prolongation of President MacMahon's term, and the full text of the bill which was proposed by the majority of the Committee of Fifteen It provides that the term shall be continued five years, that his powers shall be exercised upon the present conditions until the passage of the constitutional laws, and that the first article of the bill, prolonging his term, shall be embodied in the organic laws, but shall not possess a constitutional character until after the laws have been voted.

The Virginius, it is authoritatively stated from Washington, will be delivered to this Government within ten days. As, according to authoritative statements from the same source, she was to have been delivered three days ago, people are at liberty to believe or disbelieve this later announcement. The surrender will take place by daylight in some Cuban port to a United States man-of-war. The surviving crew and passengers will be taken to Santiago de Cuba to be given up. Nothing new is known with regard to Cuban feeling. Capt. Jovellar, at last accounts, had not heard of his own reported resignation.

Capt. Surmont, of the Ville du Havre, is not placed in any better position than at first by the later evidence concerning his conduct. Those of the crew who were taken off by the Loch Earn after the collision have arrived at Plymouth. They report that the Captain and his Second Mate betook themselves, after the collision, to the Loch Earn, and did nothing to assist in the rescue of the sailors or passengers. If, added to this, it should be proved that the disaster was, as is suspected, due to his carelessness, the Captain's position will be worse than that of the commanders of the Atlantic and City of Washington. The officers and crew of the Ville du Havre seem generally to have been disgraceful cowards.

There is a gloomy prospect in Ohio that nearly every county officer in Butler County has been defrauding it by drawing illegal fees. Some months since, Gen. Codman, the former Auditor of State, was appointed to examine into the financial affairs of the county, and report their condition. He has just completed his work, and finds that the Auditor of the county has drawn from the Treasury for three and a half years' services the sum of $35,392, which is $19,400 more than he is entitled to. He has also discovered that every other officer of this county has been doing the same thing, the total defalcation amounting to upwards of $30,000. Having been thus successful, the County Commissioners have retained Mr. Codman, and have authorized him to make a searching investigation of the accounts of all the county officers for the last ten years, which has created a very general feeling of uneasiness.

The State Treasurer of Wisconsin reports that State as being practically out of debt. The State proper owes to its own educational fund $2,233,900, and to outsiders only $18,100, which latter sum it is ready to pay on demand. The current expenses of the State Government for the last fiscal year were $1,798,023, and the receipts for the same time $1,774,558. Under the law of the State, all railroads pay a license fee of 3 per cent of their gross earnings into the Treasury in lieu of taxes. The Secretary of State recommends that this law be changed, and that the railroads be required to pay taxes on the value of their property at the same rate as private individuals. The rate of taxation in Wisconsin is 2.23 per cent. At this rate he estimates that the railroads would be required to pay nearly 12 per cent of their gross earnings. The Secretary does not seem to consider that railroad stocks and bonds are usually adjudged personal property, taxable at the place where the owner resides.

The Chicago produce markets were generally excited on Saturday, with more doing at a higher range of prices. Mess pork was active, and 20@25c per brl higher, closing at $14.00 cash, and $14.65@14.70 seller February. Lard was active and nearly ½c per lb higher, closing at 7¼c cash, and $8.32½@8.35 seller February. Meats were quiet and ⅛c higher, at 4⅝c for shoulders, 6⅝@6⅝c for short ribs, 6⅞c for short clear, all boxed, and 8½@9½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were quiet and firm, at 90c per gallon. Dressed hogs were quiet and stronger, at $5.10@5.30 per 100 lbs. Flour was quiet and strong at $5.50@5.75 for good spring extras. Wheat was more active, and 2½c higher, closing at $1.10⅜ cash, and $1.11⅛ seller January. Corn was active and 2c higher, closing at 49¼@49⅜c cash, and 49½c seller January. Oats were quiet and 1@1½c higher, closing at 37½c. Rye was more active, and 1@2c higher, closing at 76c. Barley was quiet and steady at $1.45@1.46 for No. 2, and $1.04@1.05 for No. 3. Hogs were in brisk demand at 5c advance, closing firm at $4.25@4.60. Cattle and sheep were quiet and unchanged.

It is very evident that the navy men have determined that the Spanish war-vessel Arapiles shall not leave the Brooklyn navy-yard until the Virginius is surrendered or the Cuban complication definitely settled. Of course there is nothing official in the detention of this vessel, and the Government has no direct responsibility for it. For several days, though the Spanish officers were exceedingly anxious to get their ship out, the flood-gates of the navy-yard were reported out of order, and they could not go. On Saturday, a coal-barge, with 200 tons of coal, was sunk directly in front of the flood-gates, and now it is reported that all hands are so busy at the navy-yard that men cannot be spared to get the coal-barge out of the way. There is no doubt but that the navy people who are doing this think it is very "smart," and a good many other people are probably of the same mind. As a matter of fact, it is small business, and looks as though our navy people fear that, if the Arapiles gets away, she can whip our whole navy. If this treatment goes on in such a way as to make it apparent that the Spanish man-of-war is detained intentionally, the Government ought to interfere and put a stop to it.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKS.

The recommendations of the President and Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of banking and currency are calculated to add confusion to the mind of the average Congressman, and to confirm him in his evident purpose to do nothing whatever. In point of fact, the average Congressman is a moral coward, the aim of whose official existence is to avoid offending his constituents on the one hand and the Executive on the other. In the olden time, when the questions he had to deal with were mainly those of slavery and armed rebellion, he had a comfortable time, because he was reasonably sure of his standing-ground. It was not really necessary for him to make any mistakes. All he had to do was to go strong for the principles of his party. But a time has come when the party has no principles applicable to the most important questions of the day. And that is not the worst of it. These questions relate to a subject which the average Congressman knows nothing about, and which he regards as a bore. To him, therefore, a controversy on the currency question is like a duel in the dark. Accustomed to regard every public question from the standpoint of Ego, and to cast every vote with reference to the next election, he finds himself in a quandary, uncertain what will be the effect of any particular vote he may give. The only thing he is tolerably sure of is, that if he does nothing at all he will not be very much blamed. He looks upon the existing currency very much as President Grant views the proposed expedition up the Amazon River in search of our lost commerce: if it doesn't do much good it won't do much harm.

But there is a growl in the agricultural districts at which the average Congressman has already pricked up his ears. It has been mooted at various Farmers' Conventions that the National Banks are making large profits from their right to issue currency; that the thing must be stopped; and that the profits accruing from such currency issue should inure to the Government exclusively. This growl is one which the average Congressman is bound to heed, and it becomes him to know something about the question before the next campaign tumbles him out of his seat. Granting that the currency question in its length and breadth is a complicated one, there are, nevertheless, some principles connected with it which are exceedingly plain, not to know which is inexcusable even in the rawest product of the caucus. It ought to be known, for instance, that the purpose and object of currency is to effect the exchange of property and services among men—that it is *one* of the tools and instruments which society uses to accomplish this end, though not the most important one which society employs. In civilized countries, the bulk of the exchanges are effected by means of bank checks, drafts, and bills of exchange,—that is to say, goods in large quantities are exchanged for each other, the buyers and sellers by wholesale using no currency, or very little, but settling their transactions with checks, drafts, etc., which are in turn balanced against each other at clearing-houses. It is only when we reach retail transactions that currency comes into play. To pay wages, to settle grocer's bills, to buy wheat from the farmer's wagon, to carry in one's pocket when traveling, to transact the business of sparsely settled districts,—these are, in a representative sense, the uses and the sole uses of currency. It follows that a certain amount of currency will always be needed for these purposes; that this particular amount, whatever it be, can be kept at par with gold without actually redeeming a dollar of it; that any excess of this amount will, if redeemable, flow to the redeeming point just as an excess of jack-planes, over and above the wants of carpenters, would flow to a point where they could be sold for something that was wanted; that any excess of this amount, if not redeemable, will depreciate; that this depreciation will be expressed in the prices of commodities, including the commodity gold. Inasmuch as the existing currency is depreciated, it is perfectly certain that no more of it in the aggregate is *needed*, and that the only effect of issuing more will be to inflate prices and work injustice between men, since all prices will not rise simultaneously or equally.

From all this it will appear that a certain amount of currency (greenbacks or bank-notes, or both) can be kept afloat without depreciation, and that whatever agency issues it can always borrow that amount of money from the public without interest. It is certainly a fair question to ask whether that agency should not be the Government. The £14,000,000 sterling which the Bank of England is allowed to issue without any specie reserve was the estimated amount of currency which England required at all times for those business transactions for which currency is there employed. It happened also to be the amount which the Government owed the Bank at that time. The Government pays no interest to the Bank on this debt of £14,000,000, and does not intend to pay the principal. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, the Government reaps the advantage of that portion of the currency which is always afloat,—at all events to the extent of £14,000,000. It is the real issue, although it employs the Bank as its agent. There are, indeed, objections to investing our Government with such functions,—objections both political and financial. The financial objection is, that the Government has no machinery for issuing more currency at those seasons of the year when more is required. Specie redemption would be an indispensable requisite, and this would be all the provision necessary for retiring the surplus when not needed. But the only satisfactory method of issuing currency, when a greater amount is required, is to discount commercial paper. This is a function which Government cannot successfully perform, and the proposed convertible-bond process is a poor substitute for it, being hampered always by an inflexible rate of interest. If this difficulty can be surmounted, then on a specie basis there would be no economical objections to the Government assuming the exclusive privilege of issuing currency; and it is more than likely that the displacement of the National Bank notes would cause the greenbacks to appreciate to par by giving them that much wider field of employment. But if the attempt is made to issue a greenback for every bank-note retired, we shall remain in the slough of irredeemable paper as before.

THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

American writers and orators have always found a staple topic for criticism in the official pension system of Great Britain. That a forty-second cousin of the Queen's, or a remote descendant of George III.'s butler, or a lucky dog to whom the name of Wellington or Marlborough has come down, should be entitled to a share of the public moneys wrested from the earnings of the people, has struck the democratic American mind as superlatively vicious. The determination of the Special Committee on the Repeal of the Salary bill, however, leaves it an open question whether the people of this country have not something of the same sort in their own beautiful system. The outlines of the bill which is to be reported for the repeal of the salary-grab show that it has been framed with the express purpose of securing to Gen. Grant the $25,000 extra pay voted to him by the last Congress, the sentiment of the people to the contrary notwithstanding.

In the opinion of the majority of this Committee, who presumably represent the majority in the House, Gen. Grant ought to receive $50,000 a year in these hard times for the services he renders the people. The sum of $50,000 is a fortune. Its possession, properly invested, assures a large family all the comforts and many of the luxuries of life. It can be invested in bonds and mortgages of absolute security at the net profit of $5,000 a year. It will carry on a business of $250,000 a year, and afford, aside from the profit it earns, employment to a score of men. It is what thousands of educated men toil for as the result of conscientious and laborious lives, and then do not attain. It would furnish the means of support for 500 families during the hard winter coming upon us, who will actually suffer for want of proper shelter, fuel, and clothing. Yet, in these times, when every individual feels the necessity of economy more than ever before, when the President himself recommends retrenchment in public works, and when the Government must contemplate the emergency of issuing new bonds to pay the interest on the debt it already owes, the majority in Congress, through their Committee, decide that the President ought to receive this sum of $50,000 a year,—just twice as much as Lincoln received for services in comparison with which the services of any subsequent President have been insignificant.

There seems to have been no discussion in the Committee on the authority of Congress to restore the President's salary to what it was before the increase. We have already examined this feature. The Constitution says that the President's pay shall not be increased or diminished during the *period* for which he was elected. Gen. Grant's pay was increased during the *period* for which he had been elected, though not for his first term. It was the purpose of the Constitution on the one hand to prevent Congress from subjugating the President by decreasing his salary, and on the other hand to prevent the President from making use of his patronage to secure the increase of his own pay. Both Congress and the President were in the position to do these things at the time when his pay was increased, because it was during the *period* for which he was elected. The increase in his case was, therefore, a violation of both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution. Though the Committee recommend, in deference to public sentiment, the repeal of the increase in the pay of the Vice-President, which increase was only $2,500, they desire that the President's increase, which was ten times that amount, be allowed to remain. It will be hard to convince the people that it is right to take away the Vice-President's $2,500 increase and leave the President's $25,000 increase alone.

ANOTHER MILLION.

The time was when a million of dollars was regarded as a large sum of money. The two-mill tax with which the State of Illinois began to pay off her long-neglected debt did not produce for many years a million of dollars. Until late years, a robbery or defalcation to the amount of a million of dollars was an unheard-of affair. Now, official depredators steal by the million and its fractional parts. Boss Tweed and his partners took fifteen or eighteen millions. Oakes Ames and his partners pocketed twenty-seven millions, and all over the country there is a general effort among public officers to reach as near these figures as they can. In this way the public mind has become so familiarized with large sums of money, that, even in the matter of taxes, the enormous increase of to-day fails to astound anybody as it ought. A case in point is the levy of taxes for State purposes in Illinois for 1873. The Constitution prohibits the levy of any tax for State purposes in excess of the amount authorized by the Legislature at its preceding session. The Revenue law directs that, when the equalized valuation of property shall have been made, the Auditor, Governor, and Treasurer shall compute the rate necessary to produce the "*net amount*" of revenue authorized to be collected by the Legislature. The Legislature enacted that there should be raised by taxation on the valuation of 1873, for State purposes, the sum of $1,000,000 for school fund and $2,500,000 for revenue fund, making an aggregate tax of $3,500,000. The law in this matter is so plain that even the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. It is to be assumed that the Auditor and Treasurer and Governor are equal to the task of computing what rate per cent will produce $3,500,000 upon a given valuation; at least, no plea of ignorance or mistake has been offered in their behalf as yet. But the Auditor has certified to the County Clerks to extend the rate of tax on a percentage of 9-10 of a mill for school purposes, and 2 mills and 7-10 of a mill for revenue. These rates, upon an aggregate assessment of $1,341,613,046, produce, as compared with the sums authorized by law, as follows:

	Authorized revenue.	Amount of levy.	Excess of levy.
School fund.....	$1,000,000	$1,207,451.75	$ 207,451.75
Revenue fund...	2,500,000	3,622,355.23	1,122,355.23
Total........	$3,500,000	$4,829,806.98	$1,329,806.98

The Auditor has omitted to state by what authority he has added $1,300,000 to the gross levy authorized by law; and he maintains a profound silence as to the purpose for which he has added $1,122,355, or over 45 per cent, to the levy for general revenue purposes. The Revenue law of 1872 expressly limits him to a rate of tax that will produce the "net amount" of tax designated by the Legislature. We have endeavored to show that the Auditor has levied this additional tax of over eleven hundred thousand dollars to pay (out of the State Treasury) the interest on the railroad bonds issued by certain towns, cities, and counties, and that in so doing he has exceeded his lawful authority. These bonds are purely local debts, as much so as the debt of the City of Chicago, and the Constitution prohibits the use of any money raised by State taxation for any purpose whatever, unless specifically appropriated by the Legislature.

Now here is an arbitrary addition of 45 per cent made to the legally-authorized levy for tax purposes; this excessive levy is over $1,100,000, and the Auditor, in defiance of law and of the public interests, has issued his warrant for its collection. Of course, no one doubts that this addition to the authorized levy is to pay the interest on the railroad-aid debts owed by certain towns and counties. And now comes the further information that the Auditor has, in addition to the $4,829,806.98 levied for school and revenue purposes (when only $3,500,000 was authorized by law), certified to some 300 communities—cities, towns, and counties—a special rate of tax, to be levied and collected on the property of these communities, to pay the interest on these railroad-aid bonds. In addition to this, there is about half a million of dollars, previously collected, in the State Treasury applicable to the same fund.

As near as we can compute from the reported list of these bonds and their varying rates of interest, the annual interest on them amounts to $1,038,000. To meet this interest, the Auditor has levied a special tax on each community for the amount of interest on its debt, the aggregate exceeding $1,000,000, and has levied upon the State at large another tax of $1,122,000 for the same purpose. This is drawing it pretty heavy. If the interest on these debts amount, in round numbers, to $1,000,000 a year, why does the Auditor levy a tax of $2,200,000 to meet it?

We call the attention of the towns and counties that owe this debt to the fact that the Auditor has already taxed them in the general levy to pay the interest on these bonds, and that the levy of the special tax is a duplication of the other—the collection of two years' interest at one time. Is the extra million levied to pay the principal?

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, touching the ordinance which was prepared by the Constitutional Convention to submit the new Constitution to the people, whether it be in accordance with law or not, is a decision in the interests of corrupt government, and gives the notorious City Ring of Philadelphia a fresh lease of power, and an opportunity to intrench themselves in their position so strongly that hereafter it will be more difficult than ever to dislodge them. The ordinance contained certain provisions which were calculated to offset the infamous Registry law in Philadelphia, and, by making the Convention itself the canvassers of the returns, secure an honest count of the votes. The Ring well knew that if the ordinance was submitted to the people it would be carried by an immense majority, regardless of party, as the majority of the Democrats were in its favor, and every reputable Republican paper in the State gave it hearty support. Even the 30,000 fraudulent votes, which the Ring can cast in Philapelphia by means of its false registry, would not have endangered it. On the other hand, competent judges have estimated that even making allowances for these, it would be carried by 100,000 majority in the State. The Ring therefore made a bold stand against this measure, which, if adopted, would oust them precipitately from their places, refused to recognize it, and prepared a petition to the Supreme Court for an injunction declaring the ordinance null and void. A decision has been given to this effect, upon the ground that the Constitutional Convention had no jurisdiction in the matter, but had usurped legislative authority and ignored the general statutes of the State. This decision is a severe blow at the hopes of the Reform Party, which fancied it already had the opportunity in its hands to clean out the corruptions of the Ring, and which had at least the warrant of precedent to suppose that the Constitutional Convention was competent to carry its work into practical operation. On this point the New York *Nation* says: "In 1867, seventy-eight Constitutions had been submitted to the people for their approval, and the Convention itself ordered and regulated the manner of the submission in sixty-three instances out of the whole number. In about one-half of these instances, the action of the Convention was prescribed either by the State Constitution or by the originating statute, but in the other instances there was no such direction, and the Convention assumed the authority to be lodged in itself as an existing element of its existence and functions." In this case, the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has stepped in and enjoined the Convention from assuming any authority, and thus the people, who created the Convention and inspired its work, are debarred from confirming that work; and, worse than this, the door of escape from the oppression of the corrupt Ring is shut in their faces. For the present, at least, therefore, the condition of the people of Pennsylvania is simply this: They are prevented from revising their own Constitution. They are the law-making power without the power to carry out their laws. As the *Nation* says,

> Constitution-framing and Constitution-establishing are not branches of the legislative function, and as the notion, at first somewhat dimly conceived, has been gradually developed and perfected, the people have retained those fundamental processes of government in their own hands, intrusting the preliminary work to their direct agents chosen for that specific object, but reserving to themselves the final and absolute voice in the act of adoption. It is a mistake, in analyzing this perfected system, to regard the Convention as a mere committee employed to prepare a scheme of government and submit the same to the Legislature. Its report is to the people, who are its only superiors. The theory which we thus reject might easily render the revision of a State Constitution impossible, except by a revolution.

Notwithstanding the fact that, not only in Pennsylvania but in the other States, the rule has been that the Convention has the power to prescribe the manner of submitting the Constitution to the people, to whom alone it is accountable, the people of Pennsylvania have now, according to the decision of the Court, got to go to the Legislature to have their sovereignty recognized. This will be done sooner or later; but, meanwhile, they must continue to be at the mercy of organized corruption, which will gain new strength. In this respect, as we stated at the outset, the decision of the Supreme Court, whether it was sound law or not, is in the direct interests of dishonesty and bad government.

The *Golden Age* prints a suggestion, made by one of its contributors, that a National Relief Fund be established in this country, with a branch in every large city, which shall be held for the immediate relief of sufferers from plague, fire, or tornado which may come upon any city or section of the country. The suggestion is made because, notwithstanding the prompt and generous responses made to the appeals of Chicago, Boston, and Memphis in the time of their affliction, the delay in forwarding the aid frequently detracted from its value. It is proposed to sustain the fund by an annual collection taken on the first day of every year in all the churches of the country. While this plan has probably been recommended in a spirit of generosity, it ought not to be carried out. The cases of Chicago, Boston, and Memphis have already shown that the relief will be promptly forthcoming whenever the necessity for it arises. The existence of a fund of $1,000,000 would not only be a loss and an expense, but it would be a standing temptation to corrupt practices, of which we already have enough in this country, and it would have the effect of stopping all contributions by the general public, which are now spontaneous, and may always be depended on in case of any serious calamity.

The Report of the Chief of the Bureau of Life-Saving Service to the Secretary of the Treasury shows some interesting facts. There are now three stations devoted to this humane business, one on the coast of Cape Cod, the second on the coasts of Rhode Island and Long Island, and the third on the coast of New Jersey. The number of wrecks which have occurred since the last named report upon the coasts where stations are established was 32. The number of lives imperiled was 235, and of these but one was lost, which shows a high state of efficiency in the working of the system. The total amount of property imperiled was $832,230, of which $581,201 was saved. The system has been so successful that contracts have been made for the construction of 21 new stations on the New England coast and the coasts of Virginia and North Carolina.

NOTES AND OPINION.

Several bills have been presented in the Senate and House looking to the repeal of the back-pay law, and there is some danger of confusion. Some seem to imagine that the entire bill can be repealed, which is an error. That part relating to the President's salary cannot; and it is thought that the increase proposed for the Cabinet and other officers, whose duties are continuous, should not be repealed. The back-pay feature of Congressional salaries is peculiarly obnoxious, but it has been drawn; and what is to be done?

The foregoing, from a truly loyal organ, the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, recalls irresistibly a question of very similar wording and exactly identical meaning asked by that distinguished statesman, "Boss" Tweed. "Well, what are you going to do about it?" was Tweed's form of putting it; and President Grant, through his party-press, says: "The salary cannot be changed during my term of office; and what is to be done?"

Speaking of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Administration) says:

> It may flourish for many years,—we hope it will; but the rock on which it will finally split will probably be personal dishonesty. It will ultimately be betrayed and driven to ruin by men who join it for selfish purposes and their own enrichment. Vigilance will be the price of its safety. Just as soon as it provides for high salaries and large commissions, it will be in peril.

—It is sad, but not singular, that, when demagogues fail to effect an entrance into the Granges, they fall to denouncing the Order, and vow that it will be short-lived.—*Carroll County (Ill.) Gazette.*

—Grant still labors under the hallucination that he is a Civil-Service Reformer.—*Terre Haute (Ind.) Gazette.*

—The President, in his message, dwells at length upon the financial troubles of the country, and the effects of the panic. If he really has the good of the people at heart in this respect, he cannot prove it more effectually than by returning his back-pay. Will he do it? We fear not.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.*

—Borie and Robeson in the Navy, Belknap in the War, and Richardson and Sawyer in the Treasury Departments, were bad enough, but Williams in the seat of John Marshall is simply execrable. We have but little hope that the Senate will reject this nomination. If it should not, it is well that the country knows that no Civil Service reform can be expected from the Republican party.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—Now that the Republicans have a two-thirds vote in Congress, the party will be compelled to shoulder everything in the way of unwise legislation, and will also win credit to itself for all the good that is accomplished.—*Galena Gazette.*

—A judicious appointment to this position, it is true, was not to be expected, but that the judicial robes of the great Marshall, Taney, and Chase would ever mantle the pigmy proportions of such a man as George H. Williams was certainly among the unlooked-for events, even in these days of Grantism. Yet, this appointment is only Grantism magnified, but magnified almost insufferably.—*Madison Democrat.*

—The New York *Tribune* demands that Senator Carpenter shall make a clearer denial of the Long Branch scandal than has yet appeared. It also claims that he is not a fit man to preside even temporarily over the deliberations of the Senate. And we are not sure but the *Tribune* is right in both respects.—*Rochester Democrat (Republican).*

—When we read the messages of President Grant, we are led to believe he earnestly desires to reform the Civil Service, and that Congress is somehow an impassable barrier in his way. But when we turn to the acts of the President, we find that he has not the least idea of carrying out the reform There is not the slightest obstacle in his way, if he chooses. He has but to say to this man Go, and he goeth; and to that man Come, and he cometh. If the Civil Service is not properly filled, it is his own fault. What does he mean, then, by his wearisome platitudes?—*Albany Argus.*

—Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, has touched the question of the compensation of the President on the raw. He proposes to withhold the allowances hitherto voted for the White House, on the ground that the President's salary has been made sufficient to cover his expenses. The point is well taken. We shall see how the salary-grab repealers dance up to the work.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Brutal Outrage.

From the Mills County (Ia.) Journal, Dec. 4.

If well authenticated reports from that locality are to be believed, the Conductors on the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad have adopted a new method of letting their passengers off at Trader's Point, the first station south of Council Bluffs. At least a new method was put in operation on Sunday evening of last week. A Mr. Hurdman, of that place, got on the train at Council Bluffs to go to Trader's Point. The Conductor came around in due season to collect his fare, but said he could not stop at that station, as the Superintendent of the road was on board. Mr. H. said he would have to stop, and stepped out on the platform and attempted to pull the bell-rope, when the Conductor or a brakeman on the instant struck him a blow in the face, and knocked him off the train. We learn that he was found in an insensible condition by Mr. Barstow, who took him to his home. What a shame it is that brutes should act as common carriers.

THE PULPIT.

The Death of Mrs. Goodwin and Her Children.

Sermon by Prof. Swing at McVicker's.

The Loss of the Ville du Havre.

Sermon by the Rev. J. E. Forrester, of the Church of the Redeemer.

The Reformed Episcopal Church.

Sermon by the Rev. Charles Edward Cheney on the New Departure.

Dedication of Unity Church—Sermon by Dr. Furness.

Episcopal Services in the Methodist Church Block.

THE LOVED AND LOST.

Sermon by Prof. Swing at McVicker's Theatre.

Yesterday morning Prof. Swing preached to an immense audience at McVicker's. His text was: "Here we have no continuing city, but we seek one to come." The sermon, which was in memory of Mrs. Dan Goodwin and her children, lost in the Ville du Havre, was as follows:

The word "city" embodies so much of all that is great and beautiful in life, that I shall consider it as a term embracing all human achievements and qualities of greatest worth. In the world's cities have always been gathered the arts, the sciences, the religions, the philosophies, the education, and refinement of the race, because in them are the riches that can support the arts and the multitude that can admire, and encourage, and enjoy. The country's solitude may possess peculiar forms of value—a value for a poet, or a dreamer, or a devotee; but of man's widest life, most useful and most happy, the city is the cause and the arena. It brings the cause to the lawyer, the audience to the lecturer, and the people to the orator, and the library to all. The city prepares the canvas for the painter, the public taste that creates the demand, the gold that can purchase the picture, and the home having a wall large enough, or good enough, upon which to place it, and cultivated friends enough to admire it. Thus all the forms of thought and erudition find in the idea of city the best conditions of their life, and thus a city becomes the place where all the paths of men meet. For this reason, Heaven is called a city, and for this reason, also, our text introduces the term as bearing within itself all that is valuable in man. We have no continuing city here,—no abiding love, wisdom, or art, or joy, or friendship, or friends.

This grandeur of the idea of a city, as a place where the world's greatness has always gathered, and then the equally evident fact that all this grandeur is of brief duration, compel reason to expect a city to come which shall continue in greatness and duration. To my mind, nothing more powerfully argues a life beyond this than the failure of ideals here. Earth gives us only fragments of humanity, fragments of mind, fragments of heart, fragments of charity, love, and virtue, and, instead of being a world, is only a handful of seeds, out of which a full-blown world might grow, but has not yet grown. We have all been accustomed to infer a future life from the phenomenon of unfinished justice seen here. When, we demand, is the difference to become manifest between the murderer and his victim, between the unjust and the honorable? But the works of justice are no more unfinished than are the works of love, and study, and humanity, and happiness. Man comes only to the border of these forms of being and action, and then dies, wishing to go forward in friendship and thought, and benevolence and happiness. The discord between these ideals and the external facts is great and perpetual. There is scarcely a valuable element in human life that is not slain in its very youth in this arena of man. The pursuit of knowledge terminates in the sunset of a brief day, the friends gather around us soon to disperse, home is built up that the loved ones may be carried from its chambers to the tomb, and that the vine may wither upon the wall; and prayers are whispered in the morning and evening, that science may wonder whether any answer ever came to the heart from its God. Thus, in the economy of earth, all that is noble lifts its head only to be stricken down, as though the pleasure of destruction were the Divine reason of creation, as though death were an excuse for evoking life.

The discord between fact and ideal is not so great in the domain of man as in the domain of God. With earth alone as our witness, the proposition commonly held, as to the nature of God, almost wholly fails. If the relations of God to the human family terminate at man's grave, there are few facts upon which to base that grand definition of God, found in some creeds—"that He is a Spirit, almighty, most wise, most holy, most just, most merciful and gracious, long suffering, and abundant in goodness and truth." The sufferings of children, the feeling of those tender flowers in the first hour of spring, the eternal hush of their loved voices by disease or by the ocean-wave rising higher than a mother's arms can reach, this spectacle alone will erase the definitions of God as fast as the world can write them, if the meaning of the sad event is all gathered up in the event itself.

The murderer in the play may wish

> The assassination
> Could trammel up the consequence and catch
> With his surcease success,

but, away from crime, out in the bright world of life and religious belief, it is essential that earth "trammel not up the consequence," but that it open up a world beyond, where the idea of God may fulfill its promise of being all-wise and all-merciful. Heaven is no more a need of man than of God. It is demanded not by the soul of man only, which wishes to pass out of sin and sorrow, but by the name of our Creator; who equally must desire and design to pass out of the cloud of injustice. There is wonderful significance in those words of the prayer, "Our Father which art in Heaven," for it is the feeling that God is unveiling His glory in some place away from earth; that there is a distant land where the dream of infinite love is being enacted in reality; it is the assumption of such a Heaven that furnishes reason with the idea of Father, and supplements the want of evidence here. Reason asks for Heaven thus, not on account of man, but on account of the idea of God. That measureless thought which we call God, cannot draw its form nor its credibility from the narrow horizon of this star, but rises up out of immortality, in whose years all the sins and enigmas of earth fade as spots upon the sun. Our God is Himself the gift of man's grave, because all human definitions of Him, all love of Him, all hymns to Him, are founded, not only upon what God has been, but chiefly upon what He will be in the hereafter.

If you will mark the hymns and soliloquies of the soul, you will perceive that it reads the character of Jehovah not upon the pages of earth, but upon the walls and gateways and floors of the world to come. The Christian beholds his shining shore and his God away from this life, because the shining shore gives him a God which this shore has too much cloud to produce. The "Sweet fields arrayed in living green and waves of delight," are the paradise which alone can weave branches immortal enough, and holy enough, for the home of the All-Merciful One. Dante found the floor of earth covered with thorns, and resounding with the screams of wild beasts, but when his feet approached the divine presence in heaven, the floor of the new world became all pictured over with the good actions of men, and the air became vocal with the songs and joys of the saints, not because man needs such a realm, but because the idea of God itself comes not up from earth, but down from the assumption of a heaven. Heaven is, therefore, not the simple refuge, but the blessed evidence of a God.

Wonderful, therefore, is the function of the belief in a continuing city, away from the din of these cities that crumble and fall! In it reposes the solution of all enigmas of human life, and upon it depends the character of God. Heaven is the source of the definition of God—the only soil that can grow the blessed idea. In the inadequacy of earth's argument may be found an explanation of those who have limited their thought and reason to only things of earth that can be weighed and measured. In order to reach the best faith in God, it is necessary for the mind to go where God is, or can be, and certainly the ever-merciful, ever-blessed One, is not to be found in material things, as richly as in the soul, nor in the cloudy days of earth, as readily as upon the assumed fields of the life to come. Reason has many paths. There are some truths which it may reach by mathematical forms, but there are truths which will not come from their concealment unless reason seek them with all affection and hope. The present glory of America has not come from exact intellects like the minds of Mr. Buckle or Stuart Mill These could not have laid the foundations of a new empire. No! the reason that devised this Republic, and which fought for it, was a reason full of affection, and garlanded with hope. God made the soul, and if He has placed some ideas where they can be reached only by the heart of love, and the spirit of happiness, let us consent, and seek the love and hope that will clothe with reality a life beyond. Let us take our stand by a shore which alone can explain the existence of man, and can secure for us any belief in a Heavenly Father. If the years which a man lives here are only the morning of an eternal life, then can we forgive the hours that bring sorrow and the tomb where our loved one's sleep; and, if our Maker, clothed with mystery here, and moving about our homes in dark power, rather than infinite love, is destined at the tomb to become transformed into a most loving Savior, then may we count the passing days as unworthy in their griefs to be compared with Heaven's "exceeding and eternal weight of glory." And this is the only explanation possible to my heart of the awful phenomena which we witness here. Out of a Heaven to which the virtuous shall at last come, out of a Heaven which gives us the idea of a Father and Savior, comes the only explanation of humanity that can give man any morals for his life, any lofty ideal for his education, any consolation in sorrow, any flowers for his tomb. To believe in a Supreme Being without believing in man's immortality seems utterly impossible, for this makes God the author of a world which is nothing else than a great cemetery; the author of a love that must weep, of friends that must part, of little children plucked from their mothers' bosoms by disease or by the waves of the midnight sea. Without a a future city, the idea of God fails. The poet says:

> All that tread
> The globe are but a handful to the tribes
> That slumber in its bosom.
> . . . . .
> The venerable woods, rivers that move
> In majesty, and the complaining brooks
> That make the meadows green, and poured round all
> Old Ocean's gray and melancholy waste,
> Are but the solemn decorations all
> Of the great tomb of man.

In order to believe in a Divine Father, it is necessary that reason deny Him to be the owner of only a vast tomb, and affirm that the tomb is a place where the dust reposes, from which the spirit has fled. Death is a gateway decorated with immortal flowers, not on account of man, but on account of his Creator.

In order that all may always live in the tenderness of friendship, and in the pensive hope which a realization of death brings, and in that soberness of reason which springs from this final solemnity, a tender wisdom keeps varying the circumstances of these sad hours that the mind may each day kneel in a deeper conception of the certainty and nearness of the mystery. We cannot see that which is far away. As we learn of love only when we love this nature or this friend, so we learn of death only when the tossings of time have cast his cold wave near our own feet. And if the grave is the portal through which the mind sees the destiny of man, and the true character of God, it may be only a divine wisdom that brings our travels so near the iron gate that we cannot but look through and beyond. We may expect a perpetual change of the time and mode of death, and a moving of others' friends to our friends, until at last the ever-threatening cloud shall burst over our own flesh and heart. When the ocean became the tomb of those whom we love, death stood so near us that we seem to feel his "freezing kiss."

It is out of such an atmosphere as these reflections make for us, reflections that man and God are only understood when we assume a future life, a glowing atmosphere worthy of God and man, that we prefer to look and see that vessel sinking in the ocean, carrying down with it a friend whom hundreds of you knew and loved, and beautiful children whose joy and smile many of you have seen. Let us climb to such a height that those who seem to have sunk in the sea may, like the setting sun, be seen to have gone not into it, but beyond it. When we remember the culture, and benevolence, and deep religious nature of Mrs. Goodwin, and the Divine image upon the faces of the group of children that sunk that night, let us not defame the spirit of man nor the character of Him whom little children call their Father in Heaven, by feeling that the silent ocean was anything else to them than a messenger between earth and Heaven, saying, "Come back, ye children of God." It was the opening gate of the new city. Have we not all escaped from the crushing belief in a blind fate? Has our Christian faith not yet led us fully away from the dark power which was wont in classic times to pursue mortals, and even the gods, with a cloud of sorrow unmerited and unreadable? Have we not yet escaped this blindfolded fury, and come into the presence of a reasonable God, whose wisdom is above our wisdom, whose goodness is above our goodness, and whose love is tenderer than our own?

Let us wholly expel the doctrine of Fate from our mind. Fate did not plan the creation of such a mother, such a friend, and send her for years where charity, or friendship, or religion called. Fate did not paint the eye and cheek, and create the perpetual smile, and suggest the evening prayers of those children. If it is intelligence in man that makes the mighty changes of earth, in art, and science, and education, that makes the desert become a city, it must be intelligence that effects the changes back of man, that fashioned the human form and soul; and hence wisdom, the personal intelligence, that stood by the cradle of man stands also by his death, whether it comes in the quiet home or in the mournful sea. I do not believe in any stream that is declared to rise higher than its fountain; hence I do not believe that the spirit of man was produced by something less than itself.

When a grand human soul, with its blessed children pressed against the heart, sinks in mid-ocean, it is easy to feel that there was a Being near, greater than the soul and greater than the ocean. The good-byes here, when her tears fell upon the faces of her friends and her heart faltered and almost desired to turn back, the haste to go, if go she must, with a group of friends, the transfer from a steamer destined to safety to one doomed to cross the sea no more, would, in the days of classic Greece, have been incident enough to make the gentle woman the confessed victim of that dark Power which knew nothing of justice, but which moved in a mingled character of storm and God; but, under the more rational light of the Christian philosophy, a personal God, an infinite human-like soul, out of which flowed long ago what affection there is in the human heart, was near that company, filling the farewells with a strange sadness, and making the sea whisper each night "They will not come back." God was there. There is nothing in such a death upon the sea and of such a being, and of such children, that intimates the absence or the cruelty of God. The sea has always been the emblem of the Infinite One. Its expanse, its solemn depths, its power in storm, its smile in peace, its unceasing motion, as though an infinite soul were under it, its voice, which the poet says,

> All through the wintry storm and summer's calm
> Rises and falls in everlasting psalm,"

has always been to man a whisper of the Deity. And, even of God's love it has been the favorite emblem, for there is nothing narrow upon its glorious face, and it is always flashing somewhere with the splendor of the sun, blest with a perpetual morning and noon and evening, playing upon some of its eastern or western shores. Its joy is always upon its countenance. As its wave washes with equal softness an island or a continent, flows in a gulf-stream or nestles in the cleft of a rock, and murmurs as sweet music around the boat of a fisherman as for the regal bark of a Cæsar, so the Divine love pours all around the intelligent world, forgetting neither the hour when the soul rejoices nor the sad hour when it dies. The sea!—

> A glorious mirror where the Almighty form
> Glasses itself in tempests; in all time,
> Calm or convulsed, in breeze, or gale, or storm,
> Icing the pole or in the torrid clime,
> Dark-heaving, boundless, endless, and sublime,
> The image of Eternity.

To be suddenly awakened at midnight, to find

this great garment of the Deity about to enwrap us, and those nearest us in its ample folds, and lay us in its Almighty's couch, may, perhaps, by the very power and hopelessness of the element, make the heart surrender, and suddenly feel borne to the presence of God, who holds the sea in the hollow of His hand. When death suddenly appears as an inevitable event at hand, all history shows how often the gentlest natures of earth calmly accept the deep mystery, and in a moment turn from the life that now is to the one to come.

Before the inevitable the heart grows strong. In that sinking moment, when the children must have joined their mother in prayer, and on looking up to God, it must have been that these words became true:

The earth recedes, it disappears,
Heaven opens to their eyes, their ears
With sounds seraphic ring.

Thus the whole group must have sunk into a grave, without violets indeed, but not without God. Over them hung one star which had always followed them in all their blessed days here, a star without which a human life is dark, but with which before the soul night is as day, and death as sleep:

When marshaled on the mighty plain,
The glittering host bestud the sky;
One star alone of all the train
Can fix the sinner's wandering eye.
Hark! hark! to God the chorus breaks
From every host, from every gem;
But one alone a Savior speaks,
It is the star of Bethlehem.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

Sermon by the Rev. J. E. Forrester, of the Church of the Redeemer.

The Rev. J. E. Forrester, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, corner of Washington and Sangamon streets, preached yesterday morning on the loss of the Ville du Havre, his text being: "Ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh." His sermon was as follows:

What a commentary on these words are all the experiences of this life—all the great events of the world—all that concerns us as individuals, as communities, and as nations even! No man can forecast the future as to what will come, or how or when the events of life shall shape themselves into the control of his destiny. And yet nothing is lawless and chaotic,—there is no chance in God's universe, but a wise and universal Providence rules over the homes, fortunes, life, and destiny of His creatures. Every thought and affection of man, every sentiment and deed, form a part of the indestructible chain of existence reaching from time to eternity, from earth to Heaven.

The Providence of God, like the firmament, arches over all life, covering every point and place of the world wherein we live, and the life in the soul of man.

We may, in the ordinary course of our experiences, live for a time without much thought of God, without communion with Him, or prayer to Him; but when some unwonted experience is ours, when some great event startles us, and over the sea of common living there comes a rushing wave that dashes over us, and blinds us, and bewilders us in its cruel shock and fierceness, then come prayers, and tears, and supplications, and religion asserts her rights as the true mistress of the soul. The Divine voice then becomes audible, and spiritual interests that before seemed dim and shadowy, assume a form and become substantials.

The unusual, the unexpected lessons and events of life, deepen within us a regard for those sacred and eternal realities which in our brighter hours and more propitious fortunes pass before the minds like clouds before the sky. In the midst of these conflicting interests, and the struggling confusion of our material life, it is well that the trumpet voice of startling events sounds up above the noisy world and arrests our minds and hearts. With all this tumultuous striving, this eagerness and trepidation in the worldly life we lead, this life of gain, pleasure, and ambition, I know not into what wild wastes of passion, into what deep wilderness of doubt and darkness, we might not be swept, did not the death-angel arouse us with midnight terror and alarm, piercing the leaden ears of our consciences with the loud cry, "Watch therefore, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

Since we last met here in this our religious home, our hearts have been made sad and sorrowful by one of those mysterious calamities that from time to time darken over the homes of earth. And not only our hearts, but all hearts, are moved, for such is the closely-linked chain of our humanity that a great calamity must be shared more or less by all. The wail of distress and despair that went up from the ill-fated Ville du Havre as she was crushed down into the depths of the sea, has swept into all homes and been heard around all hearthstones in Europe and America, for in our times news flies swifter than the wings of the wind, and we feel a sorrow while it is still fresh in the hearts of those whom it most afflicts.

Whether or not we are gainers or losers, so far as the sensibilities of the heart are concerned, by these modern circumstances which expand a neighborhood into a nation, and place each man in certain fixed and definite relations to every other man, our opportunities of general culture are greatly multiplied by this network of metallic nerves, braided over the surface of every country, feeling everywhere for knowledge, and focalizing its light upon every thoughtful mind. Our morning paper tells us each day how it fares with all other people over all the civilized world; their triumphs and defeats, their achievements and losses, their joys and sorrows, their rejoicings and weepings, deeds of charity and deeds of cruelty, their spiritualisms and sensualisms, meet us in each issue of the mighty bulletin which records each day the history of the world's doings. By our firesides sits the great family of our Father, whom we may touch with our words of wisdom, counsel, and encouragement, and receive from them the answer to our earnest love, devotion, and spirit of self-sacrifice. God has thus brought us together, that we may know of a truth that we are of one family, having a common origin and a like destiny. He would thus enliven the beat of sympathy in our souls, and teach us to read the want of our own hearts out of the common heart of humanity. When you read the other morning the details of that direful calamity which is our lesson this morning, you said each to the other, "What a fearful, dreadful accident! What a mysterious ordering of Providence, if Providence there be! How uncertain is life, and by what a brittle thread do we attempt to secure the wealth of being." But not more that morning than this, and each day, could we but hold the events of life so grouped together that they should meet the mind's eye at once, and what is doing be as clearly seen as what has been; our whole life is providential or it is nothing; God is with us at each hour of our being or He is not with us at all, and there is no God.

Events are Heaven's decrees or they are the blind throes of unconscious chance. The world moves, with all its stupendous forces, by the present, directing will of the Almighty,—a personal power and a personal intelligence; or else all apparent harmony and intelligent seeming are the lifeless regularity of an automatic universe. You cannot banish God from the world, and then have a world to live in on which you can rely or calculate. And so, I say again, this which people call an accident is not an accident, and this uncertainty of life of which we talk is only so to us, for with God no event can be uncertain, for all events are governed by unfaltering laws or modes of action. It is true that many events seem to occur without reference to law. There, out almost in mid-ocean, in the darkness of the night, without warning, one vessel madly dashes against another, and crashes it down, with its rich freight of human life, and the cry of distress and the voice of agony echo through the land. It seems an accident,—men call it an accident. It bursts out from the steady progress of things, and we are tempted to regard it as the chaotic tumult of chance.

Nevertheless, every step we take in the knowledge of the government with which God sways the universe, gives us a clearer insight into the fact that moral, social, intellectual, and physical laws which surround us take hold of all the events of life, whether they startle us with unexpected occurrence, or proceed from regular succession. Indeed, this is the central thought of that Christianity whose sublime philosophy assures us that God is now with the race, as of old He lighted the camp-fires of His favored children, inspired the vast soul of Moses, and directed the steps of prophets and seers, by His law written on the heart. Believe this, and you have the beautiful thought that all events are governed by law, sure to bring the results of obedience as well as of disobedience, into all human circumstances. And in all duty, trials, and sorrow, we are surrounded and interpenetrated by that boundless love which has woven its web of affection around every creature.

They form a part of that vast network of cause and effect in which the Creator holds all things. With Him all things are certain. In the great scope of His Divine plans all human events and conditions have each a place and mission. It is only in relation to ourselves alone that life is frail or uncertain. And how true in this respect it is that we have no abiding place, and no abiding loves in the earth. When death enters our homes and bears off our friends, father, mother, wife, husband, child, brother, or sister, and we know we shall see them no more on earth, how strongly we feel this. How does the whole current of our life seem changed. Those springs of love and joy that well up within us, how they turn to tears and blood. Those tender ties that bind us to happiness, how they shrink and suffer when they are cut asunder. How the heart weeps and quivers in the awful baptism of a great sorrow. How poor a thing then is life,—a mere step from birth to death.

We are such stuff as dreams are made of,
And our little life is rounded by a sleep.

I wish not to disparage human existence. In its spiritual capacities and possibilities it is grand and glorious. Only from material standpoints is it brief and fleeting; only in a material sense do we walk near death.

But there are a thousand ways more appalling and shocking by which Death spreads his mantle over the homes and happiness, peace and prospects, of human life, than that which comes in the regular process of disease and decay. Pestilence walks at noonday, and breathes its poison upon the people, and they die. War dashes down a thousand golden bowls, rudely broken at the fountain. Crime sends up its lurid glare around men, whose swift course of ruin ends in utter night, and brutalized men and dwarfed and haggard children perish by hundreds as every sun goes down. Add to this the slaughter of travel, which it chills our blood to read, and no man of thoughtful mood can walk the earth unmindful of the might and mystery that is around him. How many a time has there come to us, even the youngest of us, sad lessons of disaster and calamity. Again and again have men stood aghast with terror, as terrible tidings have reached them. Yet, often as these lessons come, we need them, need them all, need to hear sounding in our own ears the words of the Divine Man, "Watch, therefore; ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein" your own summons may come. God grant we may hear and heed, and that they may do us good.

A great calamity is our lesson, starting afresh upon the sorrows of the world. A steamship plying on the route between this country and Europe, filled with human beings, was on her usual course. It was no long, unusual journey; this spanning of the ocean has become common in our time, and you or I might have taken the trip without much thought of danger. And yet that City of Havre was a city in itself, with all forms and conditions of human life, driving on its mysterious journey,—the rich, the poor, the high and low, the learned and the unlearned, brave men and trusting women, laughing childhood, and innocent infancy, and decaying old age. There was the careless trust that comes of familiarity with the treacherous deep. There were quiet trust and rest in the beating hearts within as the rolling billows swept by without; there were sweet dreamings of dear ones at home left behind or towards whom they were going. To all, life was dear,—dearer now than ever, for separation deepens and makes more real the love of our hearts. And so the vessel drove on,—on into the night and the cloud, on into terror, despair, and death. There is a blow, a shake, a crash, and the iron city struggled and trembled as though it were her last throe for life,—as, indeed, it was. And then what a hurried rush for safety and for life was there! What piercing shrieks, bursting from ashy, quivering lips, rose above the hoarse gushing of the waters, as the heaving tide poured in! What frantic cries of husband for wife, and wife for husband; the mother clutching into the darkness for her child, the child sobbing for his mother. Oh! what invocations for aid, shrieking in the ears of mortals helpless and perishing,—what fervent prayers poured out of aching, bursting hearts, and from lips all unused to pray, rising through the tumult into the awful presence of the night, seeking the pitying ear of God! What silent prayers in the hearts of those to whom God is always near, and the light of whose spirit no calamity can darken. But still the waters come, the vessel is sinking down, the death-grasp tightens, and down into the unfathomable abyss go more than 200 living beings, whose hopes were as bright, whose lease of life seemed as secure as ours, but a few minutes ago. The waves drink up the dread scene, and, when the morning light falls again upon the waters, there is nothing to mark the place where the awful death struggle came a few hours before. They went down; they were dead. There was a man of great talents and learning, whom an Eastern college mourns to-day; who, at home and abroad, had studied with the love and earnestness of the scholar, the sober sense of philosophy, and in the reverent faith of religion; whose brain was the temple of great thoughts, and whose heart was the seat of warm affections; who blessed the world by the nobility of his life, and the spirituality of his aims,—he, too, is gone, gone in the autumn ripeness of his powers, gone when justice needs more than ever such a judge, and could illy spare such a column from her temple. There was one born in a foreign clime, homeward bound, a child of wealth and honors,—but death leads all, and side by side the child of poverty sleeps with the worldly great, the jewelled hand and the hard hand of toil, their cunning gone, lie silent and remorseless in the deep ocean buried. Love and beauty were there. But still is the heart and pale is the cheek that now heave with the waves, or rest in the silent deep. Maternal affection was there, deep, firm, and true to the last. How she struggled for the boon of life, not for herself, but for her child! How could she give her babe to the cold bosom of the ocean, when it was so pure, so sweet, and so unconscious of coming death, that she could strain it to her own bosom forever? How could she see it go down to death in the very dawn of life? But the mother and the child went down! There, too, was another mother whose eyes beheld the bitterness of a thousand deaths—her four children swept from her arms, wrenched from her bosom, buried beneath the waves, while heart and hands were helpless to save. And so, in various modes and under circumstances marked by various degrees of horror, the young, the old, the rich, the poor, the learned and the ignorant, the weak and the strong, proud manhood and tender womanhood, budding youth and the helpless child, all are swept beneath the yawning waters, "unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown." Oh! what a scene was that! How we tremble as we gaze, as though the very ground on which we stand were sliding from us to the verge of death! Oh, what is life but a shadow? "Watch, then, and be ready, for ye know neither the day nor the hour wherein the Son of Man cometh."

But why, it may be asked, have these solemn lessons been arrayed? I answer, because they are lessons, and we need them, and the world needs them, and God designs that we should learn from them. Every year, thousands of human beings are sacrificed on our great routes of travel, both by land and by sea, and yet the slaughter goes on. Railroad collisions, steamboat conflagrations, shipwrecks, and disasters occur again and again, and they are imputed to a blind chance. But this is downright atheism. There is no chance in God's universe. Every occurrence of this kind is the logical result of some beneficent law, by which the Creator rules the world of matter, or guides the world of mind. At the helm stands human recklessness, braving the waves and mists, the darkness and terror of the ocean, rushing madly ahead, in spite of danger and disaster, that a few hours may be gained over a rival line, and money be gained to fill the coffers of the rich.

It will not do to cast the burden of this wholesale slaughter of men, women, and children upon Divine Providence. It is human ignorance, human carelessness, or human wickedness, which has caused this. Unless all reports from the scene of disaster are a tissue of falsehoods, the officers and crew of the vessel were a set of coarse, brutal men, cowards and villains at once, who had only a brute's instinct of self-preservation, not a man's spirit of self-sacrifice and chivalric devotion toward the weak and feeble. Providence is not responsible for such things, unless you accept an extreme optimism that annihilates all distinction between good and evil, and between right and wrong.

Again, these sad events should make us think more soberly and seriously of life and its mission. These momentous events, starting up everywhere on the heaving sea of life, teach every thoughtful man the need inexpressible of religious culture and experience. We need that faith which enables the soul to rise above all storms, into a secure air where the brilliancy of the morning is seen to succeed the darkest night, and infinite and endless good is seen to take the place of partial evil. It is this calm condition of spiritual certainty which the soul needs, and without which there is no consolation for the sorrows and bereavements of life. With what a poor preparation does that man go forward to meet life who has no thought rising above the dead level of material cares and labors. How shall he meet the storms that come rolling across the ocean of existence? How shall he live without any trust in the good Providence of God,—without any communion with, or prayer to, a Father in Heaven, or any religious and holy sympathy with earthly or cheering hope of their progress? How shall he bear the burdens of life and age, or walk continually among scenes of decay and death? And when at last the closing hour draws near, either by sudden change, or through the slower process of wasting disease, how shall he meet that hour?

When the eyes grow dim,—when they close on the world that has been deemed so luxurious,—when the pulse beats slower and slower, and he feels an icy chilliness creeping round the heart, and he turns his thoughts within and finds that they admit no problem of a higher life,—how shall he who has scoffed at religion and denied its sacredness, and rejected immortality, meet death, grim and terrible, ready to hurl him into endless night, like the beasts that perish? How shall he stand in the great rolling current pouring into the eternal waste, except by faith he is fastened to the throne of God? It is to such men God speaks in those sudden and severe calamities, to arrest the currents of their thoughts, and open to them avenues of Divine Life. Does the trumpet-voice startle us? There is cause of alarm. Do we hear the voice of Christ saying, "Watch ye, therefore?" Let us heed His warning and draw near to God. There is no life worth living that has no reference to the higher qualities and nobler destiny of the human soul.

When we go forward to meet new trials and new emergencies, we shall then see more and feel more of this need of religious life. We shall need it, when destruction comes as on the wings of the whirlwind, and dashes down the cup of life and shatters the golden bowl. We shall need it whenever around the horizon of mortal being gather the dark clouds of sorrow, and shut out the light of hope. Had we too stood on the deck of that ill-fated vessel, or worse, been imprisoned in the depths below, as some of those whom we knew; had we felt the crash that sent terror along every nerve, and a chill through every vein; had the wild shrieks for help, and the agony of despair, pierced our ears; had we felt the cold fingers of death reaching out of the bleak waters, clutching for victims ere they fell, what should we have needed in that dread and awful moment, but the hope of Heaven and the love of God?

What but this would have enabled the departing spirit to look calmly through the night and the cloud, through the storm and the flood, as passages to an immortal home, where there are no partings, no pain, no sorrow, and no death?

I would not hold these events before you as objects of blind terror, or as sealing the doom of any soul, good or bad. Death, simple death, is not to be feared, even by the worst man of men. I hold no sympathy with those who think it more terrible to die a sinner, than to live one. And certainly those who are called thus suddenly from the life that now is, to that which awaits us all, have gone in a way that is a relief and a blessing to them. To those who are left, it is indeed unspeakably appalling. The contrast, the revulsion of feeling, the instantaneous prostration of plans, and scattering of hopes, the blight which it seems to cast on every familiar scene and object, all conspire to aggravate the severity of the stroke. There is a sudden chill of disappointment, a crash and blight of hope, a quenching in a flood of darkness of a pleasant light that was beaming full upon our path, that no words can express, when devoted and loving ones are rudely torn from a weeping household, and sorrowing friends. But from how many conflicts and sorrows have the departed ones been saved. They have not seen earthly objects fade one by one from their sickening gaze. Their hearts have not bled anew each day, in the sundering of cherished ties. They have not known the bitterness of death. They have been spared the last adieux,—the parting throes, the sight of agonized friends about their bedsides,—the anxiety concerning those to be left, which intrude themselves upon the souls of the best-prepared to die. But the battle has been fought, and the victory won, almost without their consciousness. They knew not that they were dying, till they found themselves alive from the dead. But what means this almost universal shrinking from sudden death, as if the very words were a fearful talisman synonymous with all that is terrific, and nothing that is bright and beautiful? Is it not because the future world has been formed out of the sensualisms and fears of men, instead of the religion of Jesus Christ? Is it not because we have been taught to doubt God's love, and, in the cruel region of misbelief, have suffered our faith to drift away among clouds and darkness, instead of holding fast to the bright tuition of the Holy Spirit? Is it not because we have made the unchristian mistake of thinking that God is less gracious there than here?

There is nothing terrible in death;
'Tis but to cast our robes away
And sleep at night without a breath
To break repose till dawn of day.

Why should we not live in the constant thought that at any moment we may be called hence? Not alone in the crash of great calamities, in the fearful slaughter upon the land and the sea, but our daily walk is by hidden pitfalls and lurking deaths. The puncture of a pin, the sting of an insect, a slight misstep, a flash from the storm-cloud, may send us at once from the bloom and prime of life to the cold embrace of death. Who knows but that preacher or hearer may make his next appeal in the silent eloquence of the dead? I say these things, not by way of rhetorical exaggeration, but because I feel them, and because I would have you live with that constant preparation of spirit, without which the slowest dissolution will seem to come too soon, and with which death cannot come too soon or too suddenly.

Looking up to God as our Father, we must accept all the lessons of His Providence, and all the sad and sorrowful events of life, as the ministrations of His spirit and the will of Heaven. To the thoughtful Christian heart, life seems the mystery of mysteries, and God's guardian care an incessant miracle. Be ye therefore ready, with a cheerful trust, a patient spirit, an undoubting faith, and then, though "ye know neither the day nor the hour when the Son of Man cometh," you will know that whenever He does come He will find you willing to obey the summons of the Master, and go up higher.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Cheney, of Christ Church.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney preached last evening to one of the largest audiences that ever assembled in a church in this city. Every seat was occupied, the chancel was full, and the aisles crowded. There must have been at least 4,000 people in the edifice.

Dr. Cheney took the text: "But we desire to hear of thee what thou thinkest; for, as concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against." Acts xxviii, 22. He said: Reform and revolution in theory are two entirely different elements of human history. I may remodel my dwelling, change its whole exterior appearance, even make transformations of the chambers that it contains, and yet leave the foundation wholly undisturbed. I may lop off the branches from my orchard, on which the curculio is flourishing, or where the caterpillar has woven its nest, amid the blushing fruit, without tearing up the roots of the majestic tree or throwing out the soil in which they have been securely planted. So, precisely, it is very natural to believe that we can give new shape to ancient institutions; that we can remodel the State, that we can adapt the Church to the wants of human society of the age in which we live, without upheaving the foundations either of political or ecclesiastical security. It seems fair to reason that we should apply the pruning-knife to the excrescences of falsehood and error, and touch the torch of truth with its blaze to the nests where the writhing caterpillars have made their home, and yet leave the roots of the Church untouched and undisturbed.

But, brethren, practically, reform and revolution go hand in hand, and the reason for it is obvious to every man who studies it attentively. For men's affections are very often like the ivy that clings to the very things which, like ruins and dangerous walls, need to be removed. There is no abuse of ecclesiastical prerogative; no claim of inherent power through ministers in its character; no perversion of the Scriptures so contrary to the whole tenor of the word of God; there is no multiplied ceremonial so burdensome and yet so puerile; there are no traditions so utterly godless that they make the word of God of no effect; there is no canon, no rubric that has been created, and molded, and directed for the very purpose of persecution, that does not find its advocates and its friends, not only among those who merely are professing Christians, but sometimes among those who are real and true and lowly disciples of the Savior. And hence a reformer, in the apprehension of most men, becomes a revolutionist. To many minds, he who takes up the work of reformation in the Church or in the State is a Vandal. These errors that grow into the warp and woof of the Church fly to the sanctuary of prejudice deep in human hearts. In this sanctuary they lay hold upon the horns of the altar, and cry out piteously, "These that have turned the world upside down have come hither also. Such experience was that of early Christianity. The text is but one testimony out of multitudes that I might have selected alike in the Bible and in profane history, that the Church of Christ, as it was originally planted on this earth, was everywhere spoken against. No man could justly charge the early teachers of the truth with subverting the foundations of public morality. No man could justly charge upon the Apostles of the Lord Jesus Christ that they undermined the deep foundation of private purity of character. But they did touch much that the world had held sacred. The world rang with denunciations of that which they were doing. When the Light Brigade at Balaklava pressed down into that gorge of death,

Cannon to the right of them,
Cannon to the left of them;

when one sheet of fire burst upon the devoted ranks, the foremost man fell sword in hand, crushed by a fragment of a bursting shell. Of those who followed close behind, but a little handful were left to tell the story of that fatal day. And yet, one after another of six hundred gallant soldiers pressed on to a fate that they knew was inevitable. The rear man of the last column would have been a madman to expect a better fate than his comrades who had gone before. No man, no body of men, who attempt to pursue the path of ecclesiastical reform need dream of exemption from being everywhere spoken against. If they call the master of the house Beelzebub, how much more they of his household. I am here to-night, an advocate, openly, of the Reformed Episcopalian Church. My mind goes back along the track of time to that scene revealed by the text in Rome, the great capital of the world, the city which he gloried in being a citizen of, Paul the Apostle. He was, brethren, a resident in Rome, explaining the Christianity that he had adopted. With such auditors it was not an easy task to make his position apparent. When, out in mid-ocean, an island is to be formed, it is not enough that, from age to age, and century to century, the waves of the ocean bear the sea-weed to the spot; that the wrecks of vessels contribute their share; and out of the mysterious depths the sand of the sea is evoked. There must first be together the jagged points of coral rock over which those accretions may be placed. So every teacher who tries to build up the strong foundations of some great truth in the minds of those to whom he speaks. He must pre-suppose some points that they already understand. But it is the marked fact in reference to St. Paul; it is the marked fact in reference to this passage about which I am talking, that the congregation that met St. Paul at Rome was a congregation that gave him only one point on which to build, and that point was unfavorable to success. The only thing they knew about Christianity was the fact that it was abused. The only fact that they had ever heard of in regard to this sect that they were certain about, was that "it was everywhere spoken against."

In this congregation there are many who listen to this subject with a very different spirit from that in which Paul was accorded by the congregation of Jews at Rome. For fourteen years they have upheld every effort of their pastor to bring about reform in the Protestant Episcopal Church. To such as they, this is the dawn for which they have watched, through a long night of persecution and trial and bitter disappointment. There may be some here that know only in regard to this subject just what Paul's hearers knew in reference to the Gospel. They only know that the religious press has thundered forth its anathemas against us. They only know that the pulpit of the Episcopalian Church has resounded with denunciations of our course. They only know that the proclamation of Protestant Bishops has been given to the world, declaring null and void and utterly without effect everything that may be done by this band of "schismatics" who have allied themselves together, as they claim, against the Church. To such I have only one thing to ask, and that is, as patient and candid a hearing as the circumstances will permit.

Now, let us look for a moment at the causes that have led to the organizing of a Reformed Episcopal Church. In the sluggish waters of one of our Western streams a friend of mine found, last year, a wondrous water-lily. In its broad leaf, in its perfect blossom, he recognized at a glance the lotus that Egyptian monarchs sculptured on their tombs. He naturally asked what brought it here. What strange causes could have conspired together to take from Egypt's torrid clime the symbol of a despotism that flourished 5,000 years ago, and transplant it to our northern skies, to our modern civilization, and to our atmosphere of freedom and equality? So to-day, if we have transplanted Episcopacy—Episcopacy that I do not hesitate to say has been in every age since the Reformation, more or less, in proportion to the degree that the truth has been suppressed or been developed, the symbol of a despotic power and of ecclesiastical arrogance—into the atmosphere of evangelical religion; if it is the same historic Church, and yet, under circumstances, changed, we naturally expect a question here. I do not shrink from meeting it. No man in this movement hesitates to answer the interrogatory. I answer that reform in the Episcopalian Church is the direct result, in the first place, of intellectual and spiritual growth. "Two nations are in thy womb, and two manner of people shall be born of thee," was God's declaration to Rebecca before the birth of Esau and Jacob. The same strange statement could have been made of the Episcopal Church from the very hour of the Reformation down to the present day. Two systems, the exact opposites of each other, have been struggling for the supremacy within her. The Ptolemaic theory in regard to the movements of the planets around their centre, and that of Sir John Herschel were not more irreconcilable. I stand here to-night and make this assertion without fear of contradiction, that the Gospel that my dear brother, who has said some hard things about me, preaches in Trinity Church, is as utterly irreconcilable with that which is preached in the cathedral on West Washington street as these two systems of astronomy. They are utterly, and wholly, and radically different from each other. I can make discordant elements in chemistry blend together, but there is no possible accord here. If the doctrine of justification by faith in the blood of Jesus is the truth of God, then justification by sacrament is a lie, whose author is the Father of Lies. There is no possible ground upon which to stand between the two. If the one is true, the other is false. The theory of the High Church party, down at the very foundation, is that, while the Bible is indeed the inspired word of God, it is to be received by the people only with the authoritative interpretation of the Church. In other words, if I believe the Bible teaches me a certain truth, and my minister tells me that that truth is not in the Bible, I must accept his teaching, because he is the representative of the Church, rather than the plain, unvarnished statements of the Scripture that God inspired. The theory of the Low Church party, on the other hand, has ever been that which Chillingworth announced long years ago: that the sole rule of faith, practice, and belief is the Bible, and the Bible alone,—the Bible interpreted to the Christian conscience, not by churches, not by councils, not by creeds, not by confessions of faith, not by the doctrines of any human authority whatsoever, but apprehended by the Christian conscience taught by the Spirit of God, sought in prayer. Between these two systems there can be no harmony. To reconcile them is as impossible as to make truth and error a perfect unit. If both these opposites had remained dormant the work of reform might have been indefinitely postponed. There was a period of many years during which the American Episcopal Church showed certainly no remarkable intellectual growth. The giant minds—the men that went down and found the very bottom of the great problem that surrounds human salvation—were not found among the episcopate. The theology of America had for its exponents Edwards, Dwight, and Alexander, the grand preachers of American history. The men who swayed vast congregations, the men who persuaded the reason and brought the Gospel home to the hearts and consciences of men, were rarely men who laid claim to the apostolic succession. And neither element, consequently, grew in intellectual power, and hence the two germs slept peacefully together. But in the last twenty years there has been a great change in regard to this intellectual process. The Episcopal Church has felt the restlessness of the age; it sympathized with that freedom of intellectual development that is characteristic of the time; the throbs of intellectual activity have started its sluggish pulses, and both parties have felt the effect. On the one side and on the other (I am not speaking for the Low Church party now, nor on the High Church side, but on the High Church side as well as our own) thought has been evoked, and hence there has been a conflict. A man who thinks but little will enter on a path and set down at its beginning, and never ask whither the path will lead him. But he who thinks, he who investigates, he who reasons, will inevitably inquire what is the other end of this road on which I have entered. In other words, I mean that men who think, if they accept certain premises, will push those premises to their ultimate conclusion. The thinker who starts with putting an infallible interpretation upon the Scripture, will unquestionably go on to a more highly organized ecclesiastical system, because the Church demanded it. He must have the confessional, because that will give the Church more priestly power. He must have a sacrificing priesthood, because that reveals that power upon the people. He must have the Body and Blood of Christ, present in the bread and in the wine, because it places the dictum of the Church above the Word of God. He must teach that every baptized infant is regenerate in the hour that the drops of water are sprinkled on his brow because by that act he is placed within the Church, and he wants the Church to believe that the act of regeneration is something of ecclesiastical, and not of Divine, accomplishment. On the other hand, the thinker who starts with the Bible, and the Bible alone, as the foundation of Divine truth, inevitably will push on to his conclusions also. And he will discover that the Divine authority of Bishops is the figment of human fancy. He will discover that rites and ceremonies may be multiplied to a point where they will become an unalterable bondage. He will go on to feel that the teaching of the Gospel is above the Sacrament and surplice, and rites and ceremonies,—to that point, above all things else, where he will feel that that is as high above all ecclesiastical authority as heaven is higher than the earth. And when men follow out these diverging paths, because they think and investigate and push their premises to their ultimate conclusions, they must burst the bond that holds them together.

I might demonstrate, also, in the same line of argument from the religious growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church, that this reformation had got to come. The days of chilling conservatism are over. There is downright devotion on the part of both parties in the Church. The High Church party are in earnest, and I honor them for it. There is not a more determined man, a man with more unswerving purpose, on the foot-stool of his Creator, than Morgan Dix, Rector of Trinity Church, New York. There is not a man of more self-sacrificing devotion to the great purpose to which he has given his life than James De Koven. I honor these men because, having believed certain principles, having laid them down as their foundation, they dare honestly and consistently to build upon them. On the other hand, the Evangelical party has had equally for the last twenty years a spirit of self-sacrificing zeal for the principles on which it builds its system of truth. The result is obvious. The men whose religion is centered in the Church will strive to draw a deeper holiness and inspiration from the Church itself; therefore they try to do it by ritualistic worship; therefore they have their processionals and recessionals; therefore it is that they multiply the robes and priests until the gaudy style of the Church of Rome has invaded multitudes of the sanctuaries of our land; therefore it is that incense fumes; therefore it is that masses are heard through the long-drawn aisles of the churches, whose prayer-book bears upon its face the name of Protestant Episcopal. Those who believe the Bible to be the only undeveloped wall of Divine strength and blessing, will study the Bible; they will preach the simple Gospel; they will talk more about Jesus Christ than they do about ceremonies and symbols; they will talk more about the precious blood that cleanses from all sin than they will about the waters of Baptism.

The growth of Ritualism is another element that has developed this reform. It may startle you when I tell you that in the last twenty years every essential element of the Romish Church has been taught either from the pulpit of the Church of England and the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, or has been (more dangerous yet) scattered broadcast over the land in the form of the printed page. Does Rome claim that the Bible should be kept from the laity? The Ritualist holds that it is not safe to send out the Bible alone. Does Rome teach that the Lord's supper is a sacrifice, repeated every time that the priest offers it on what he calls the "altar"? You have only to visit Trinity Church, New York, and to stand within the precincts of that little place of worship at St. Albans to hear the same doctrine taught in symbol; to hear that same doctrine taught in the utterances from the pulpit. Nay, you have only to go into the churches on these avenues to find the doctrine of a sacrificing priesthood taught by the fact that men are instructed to bow with "lowly genuflexions" before the place where a little bread and a little wine have been transmuted into the body and blood of Jesus by a word of the sacrificing priest. Does Rome teach that the minutest genuflexion should be absolute, in order to do honor,—I hesitate to repeat the blasphemy,—to do honor to God, as he is enthroned upon the altar? I hold in my hand a little book which, although it has a scarlet cover, did not come from the Scarlet Woman. It is called "A Ceremonial for the Laity;" another name for it is "The Worship of the Body." It is a book that the Protestant Episcopal ministers have circulated among their people; a book that was issued by a house that professes to be the publication-house of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I hesitate to detain you, and yet, to prove what I have asserted, I want to read you a word or two. Here are some rules for the guidance of communicants: "At the prayer of consecration commences the most solemn part of the office. Up to this point [now listen] Christ is not objectively present, but at the words 'this is my body—this is my blood'—Christ is really present upon the altar under the form of bread and wine. Then the faithful should bow in reverent adoration before their Lord. Remember, we are then in the immediate presence of our Lord, as truly present as he is in Heaven, only that then will he be seen without the sacramental veil."

Again: "In going up to communion, *genuflect* as you reach the level of the Chancel. If then the rail is full, kneel on the floor until there is a vacant place."

Now hear: "It is unseemly to stand in the presence of the King of Kings in the Sacrament. In taking your place at the rail, kneel on the appointed step or cushion, and upright. Receive the Lord's body on the palm of your right hand, crossed over your left, so as to make a kind of throne for it, and so reverently (There ought to be a ? after that word) raise it to your mouth. Be careful to examine your hand lest any fragment remain therein, in which case you must take it up with your tongue, since every particle contains equally the whole body of your Lord, and as Saint Cyril says, 'how carefully oughtest thou to observe that not a crumb fall from thee of that which is more precious than gold and precious stones.' On receiving the Lord's blood, take the chalice from the priest in both hands, and raise it reverently to your lips. The priest will in all probability retain his hold of it, but it is almost impossible for him to communicate you unless you guide it with your hand also. As he announces the gift to you of your Lord's blessed Body and Blood, bow in devout and thankful adoration, saying 'Amen' at the close of the first portion of each sentence."

Dear friends, I owe you an apology for reading what would be truly ludicrous were it not for its utter perversion of the truth of God. So gradual has been this work that we have failed to perceive it, and I doubt not that there are some here to-night that would not have believed, a week ago, that such doctrine was taught in the Protestant Episcopal Church. Does Rome hold that the grand crime of the Sixteenth Century was the Reformation? In Christ Church, in the City of New York, thronged only a year or two ago to hear a Doctor of Divinity an ordained presbyter in the Protestant Episcopal Church, preach a series of sermons, the object, as announced, of which was to prove that Protestantism was a failure. Here in Chicago, an ordained minister of this same Church, a minister high in the favor of his Bishop, a minister who holds a lofty position, if that be a lofty position which consists in Episcopate favor, has publicly declared, in a meeting of the clergy, that the object for which he and his brother ritualists were working was "the unprotestantizing of the Church." There have been some men who could not see these things without horror. Revolution was foredoomed.

After some further argument in support of his position, Mr. Cheney said that the delay of reformation was morally impossible. He then continued:

I know that my excellent brother of Trinity Church has said that Bishop Cummins should have waited; that he ought to have remained within the fold of the Church, and, like a brave man, fought the battle out upon that battle-field, rather than desert his colors and try to carry on the work outside. These very men who claim that Bishop Cummins should have remained in the Protestant Episcopal Church and fought out the battle there, though it might take years to do it—that it was all wrong; and that I and some like me were equally wrong, because we would fight the battle in the Church, and not suffer some one to put us out of its precincts. [Applause.]

Dr. Cheney then noticed the character of the Reformation. To commence the reform in this nineteenth century was a very solemn step, but the ring of its basis of principles, of its prayer-book, of its simple rules, is the pure gold of God's truth. When, four years ago, the hand of ecclesiastical discipline was laid upon your pastor, letters uncounted poured in upon me. Then it was that I found, to my amazement, that all over this Church, in every diocese, from one end of this land to the other, there were men and women whose very names were a tower of strength to the cause, who were praying and imploring that God would send to them a new Episcopal Church. And through these years in which men have hunted us, because we would not forsake the Church of our fathers, we have been crying out to God that we might not build up a new, but a reformed church; not that we might go out of the Protestant Episcopal Church, but that we might have an Episcopal Church as it belonged to our fathers of the Reformation, and of the period that followed the reformation in America.

Dr. Cheney then said it was a remarkable fact that the first characteristic of the movement was that it came from the laity, and referred to the small attendance of clergymen at the Council meeting in New York, and thanked God for it. If fifty clergymen had withdrawn from their connection with the Church, they would not know what to do with them. It was the common soldiers, not the officers, that had taken up the banner, and were pressing onward to victory.

The grand feature of the Romish Church has been the elimination of its laity from all participation in the work in which the Church is engaged. In the new movement the laity are the power within it.

He then went on to show that the consecration of a Bishop by one Bishop was perfectly legal, and cited the case of Bishop Reinkens, the only Bishop of the Old Catholic movement in Germany. In speaking of the prospects of the reform, he said, in conclusion, that he could not forecast the future. They had had every encouragement, and within a few days there would be two organized churches of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago. New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut had sent their greetings; every one of them had their germ that was to go into churches. He had a few words of counsel and advice for the High Churchmen whom he believed were present. They were old. More than eighteen hundred years ago Camelion, a doctor of law, stood up in the Sanhedrim in Jerusalem, and to the men who were raging against a new sect, gave this advice: "And now I say unto you, refrain from these men, and let them alone, for if this council and this work be of man it will come to nought, but if it be of God ye cannot overthrow it." To those who met around their pastor he would say that this was a day of rejoicing and of gladness. They had seen him dishonored and disgraced before the world; his name cast out as a vile thing, and heard the sentence pronounced against him; but they only twined their arms around him the more tenderly, and stood by him with a stronger determination. The torch of persecution had been applied, and the powder of ecclesiastical fulmination had been placed beneath them, but they had not been lifted from the foundation of the Church in which many of them were born, in which all of them had found together sweet communion with God; and, though rent from some they love, to which they would cling till God called them home.

DEDICATION OF UNITY CHURCH.

Sermon by the Rev. Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia.

Unity Church (the Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor), which has been fully described in THE TRIBUNE, was dedicated yesterday forenoon, according to the simple services of the Unitarian faith. The attendance was very large, there being scarcely a vacant seat in the auditorium. Many of those present were members of other Unitarian congregations of the city, and not a few Universalists could be picked out here and there. With the exception of several beautiful stands of flowers, which gave a look of freshness to the platform and desk, the church was entirely devoid of decoration. The venerable Dr. Furness, of Philadelphia, whose sermons, twenty years ago, went far to convince Mr. Collyer that Unitarianism was the proper field for his religious labors, occupied the pastor's chair. On his right sat the Rev. Robert Collyer and the Rev. M. J. Savage, and on his left the Rev. Laird Collier and the Rev. C. W. Wendte.

The latter gentleman opened the services by reading some introductory Scriptural sentences and repeating the Lord's Prayer. The hymn commencing, "Oh, worship the King, all-glorious above," was then sung by the choir and congregation. The Rev. M. J. Savage read the Scriptures. The Rev. Laird Collier made the dedicatory prayer, after which came the following dedicatory hymn, written by the Rev. Robert Collyer, and set to the music of "Old Hundred":

O Lord our God, when storm and flame
Hurled homes and temples into dust,
We gathered here to bless thy name
And on our ruin wrote our trust.

Thy tender pity met our pain,
Swift through the world the angel ran,
And then thy Christ appeared again
Incarnate, in the heart of man.

Thy lightning lent its burning wing
To bear his tear-blent sympathy,
And fiery chariots rushed to bring
The offerings of humanity.

Thy tender pity met our pain,
Thy love has raised us from the dust,
We meet to bless thee, Lord, again,
And in our temple sing our trust.

The Rev. Dr. Furness then read one of his sermons on "Faith," in which he contrasted the strong and firm faith of the early Christians with the weak and lukewarm faith which characterized the believers of to-day. Though the discourse far exceeded in length those usually delivered to the congregation of Unity, it was listened to from beginning to end with that deep attention which its original theories and beautiful language deserved. The faith of the first Christians in Jesus of Nazareth had always been to the speaker a beautiful study, teeming with rich examples. They fearlessly proclaimed their belief, when it was neither safe nor popular to mention the name of Christ, even to one's nearest friend. The power which moved them thereto was the mighty one of true faith, to which even their lives were subordinated. The faith they possessed became all the more remarkable in the light of bloody persecutions and frightful tortures to which they were subjected for their religion. There was no such faith in the Christians of to-day. What now went for Christian faith, had not the power to raise men above the ordinary level, as had the faith of the early Christians, which was shown in the cases of the Apostles and Disciples, and their followers. It required no strength of mind to be a Christian now, and no danger would be incurred in proclaiming one's belief from the housetops. The mantel of faith was worn now simply for fashion's sake, and the result was apparent in the monstrous superstitions of the times. How different was the pure ancient faith, which was created by nature, and could not be shaken off. The speaker then sketched the character of Jesus as a man, dwelling particularly on those phases of it which won the love and admiration of his followers, and were the groundwork of their faith. He touched briefly on the skepticism of the hour, and closed with the hope that the day would speedily come when the developments of science would prove conclusively to all that such a man as Jesus had lived, and when a lively faith in Him would become universal.

The Rev. Robert Collyer next approached the desk, and, assuming his most winning smile and seductive tone, made a few financial remarks, in which it was stated that the church was still several thousand dollars in debt, and that a collection would have to be taken up to help clear it off. He said he hated collections, knowing that his people were affected by the prevailing hard times, and would not have asked for any money had not necessity and the Building Committee made him bold.

The response was very liberal.

After the singing of the hymn "O Thou, whose own vast temple stands," the benediction was pronounced by the pastor, and the congregation dispersed.

In the evening, the church was well filled, and brief addresses on the past and future of Unity and other churches of the denomination were delivered by the clergymen who participated in the morning service.

DOWN-TOWN EPISCOPALIANS.

The First of the Sunday Services in the Methodist Church Block.

The service to be held Sunday afternoons in the prayer-meeting room of the Methodist Church Block, under the auspices of the Episcopal Church Guild, was begun yesterday by the Right Rev. Bishop Whitehouse, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Van Duzen. At 3 o'clock, in spite of unpleasant weather, quite a large congregation had assembled, a favorable augury for the success of the enterprise. The order of evening prayer, as laid down in the Mission Service, was read, and the hymn beginning

With one consent let all the earth
To God their cheerful voices raise,

was sung.

The Bishop stated that hereafter, every Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, services would be held in that room, for the accommodation of the large portion of the population who lived in the centre of the city, and to whom the regular churches were not easily accessible. The clergymen of the various Episcopal Churches would attend in succession, and conduct the services. The Reverend Bishop then preached an eloquent exhortation, taking for his text Jeremiah 50, 5: "They shall ask the way to Zion with their faces thitherward, saying, Come and let us join ourselves to the Lord in a perpetual covenant that shall not be forgotten." He dwelt upon the necessity of realizing the need of salvation, of abandoning indecision, of turning our faces resolutely Zionward, and of submitting ourselves to God, who would then lead us in the right way.

Mr. H. J. Whitehouse was organist, and led the singing with his accustomed ability.

CITY IN BRIEF.

The sale of tickets for Gerald Massey's lecture, Tuesday evening, begins this morning.

Between the hours of 1 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning the store of Gage, Carhart & Mallory, at the corner of Madison street and Fifth avenue, was entered by thieves, who carried off goods valued at $1,000. An entrance was effected by a rear transom, which was reached by a ladder. No arrests were made.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 293, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a barn in the rear of No. 632 West Van Buren street, owned by Mr. W. H. Butler, and occupied as a coal and wood house. Loss about $450; no insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, a man named John Butler was assaulted by a painter named L. W. Black, on Fifth avenue, near Kerr, Davis & Walsh's foundry, and badly beaten. The fight grew out of a dispute about the possession of a case of painter's tools. Officer Dellinger arrested Butler, and locked him up at the Armory. Black lives at No. 484 Twenty-eighth street.

The alarm of fire from Box No. 234, at half-past 11 o'clock Saturday night, was occasioned by the discovery of fire in a two-story wooden building, No. 455 Milwaukee avenue, owned by G. R. Dierhoff, and occupied by John Quinn as a boarding-house. The fire started in a defective flue. The building was damaged to the extent of $500, and the furniture about $1,000; insured for $1,500 in the Globe of Chicago.

OUR INDIAN FRIENDS.

Capt. Wilkinson Says a Good Word for the Modocs.

Capt. C. A. Wilkinson, of Gen. O. O. Howard's staff, who is on his return from taking the Modocs into the Indian Territory, delivered a lecture last evening at the First Congregational Church, on Modocs, Apaches, and Indians generally.

After the regular evening services, the Rev. Dr. Goodwin introduced the speaker, who is quite a young man.

He commenced by saying that while on his way to Washington to make a report about his transfer of the Modocs, he stopped over at Chicago to visit his friends, Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin, and at their request he consented to give his experience among the Indians. He was ordered to Arizona last March, as Aid-de-Camp to Gen. O. O. Howard. Shortly after their arrival there, an old Yuma Indian came into camp, and muttered, while making gesticulations with his arms, "A few years, a few years, a few years, and now nothing." This Indian Chief had made a treaty several years ago with Gens. Thomas and Heintzelman, and received yearly stipends of corn, molasses, clothing, and other things, but the Agents gradually swindled them, until at last they received almost nothing.

Another Indian Chief went into the tent of a white Agent to make a complaint, and he received a large dose of arsenic in his whisky, but, being an overdose, it only made the Indian sick, and when he returned to the tent and said he was sick the Agent put a bullet through his leg. Of course that made a good Indian of that Chief. He shortly afterwards began a war against the whites. On another occasion, when with a party of Apache Indians, he noticed that the mules would not eat the corn. He took a handful of it and found it was about two-thirds pebbles. This showed why the Indians wanted war in Arizona. While they were en route to the Indian Territory they never traveled Sundays, so as to give the Indians an idea of the Christian Sabbath. They kept church services, and sang glorious old hymns. The Indians were all eager listeners. After service, an Indian followed him, and coming up with him put his arms around him and hugged him, and said, "Apache good." He would trust his life with that Indian any time, but the contractors of Arizona would not, and they knew why.

The Indian villages in Arizona were built of adobe, on the hills, one room on top of the other, with nothing but a hole in the top and a small aperture for an entrance. White men would never be contented to live in such a place, but the Indians were perfectly satisfied. He went into one once, and there were four squaws sitting around a wooden box grinding corn. This corn, after browning on the fire, was mixed with goat-milk, and they made real good cakes of it.

The remnant of the Modocs, among them fifty-three women and sixteen children, were transported in box-cars, the men chained. These poor creatures had been more sinned against than sinning. Capt. Wright was the cause of the massacre; he made the Commissioners believe they were secure, and that he had the Indians surrounded, but he had not. He was more afraid of border ruffians with whisky-bottles in their pockets than of Indians.

Scarfaced Charley, Steamboat Frank, and Bogus Charley asked him whether there was much hunt down there where they were going. He told them there was not much hunt, but very much work. He never saw more trustworthy sentinels than these Modoc Indians. He put Steamboat Frank, Bogus Charley, Boston Charley, and Scarfaced Charley in charge of the cars, and they were the best and most vigilant guards he ever had. A reporter on a Kansas paper told a story, which was all a lie, that the cars were terribly dirty, and that the Indians were treated badly; that reporter came into the car one day and kicked Shack-Nasty, who was lying on the floor. He, the speaker, should like to kick that reporter. Here he wept for a few minutes. Bogus Charley was getting ashamed of his name, because he began to understand the meaning of it. At Baxter Springs, their point of destination, he found an old, empty hotel, in which to place the Modocs temporarily, and he again placed his faithful and trusty Modoc sentinels on guard.

At that place he explained what the Government intended to do for them. He won their hearts by his kind manner, and because he took such good care of their blind and children. These Modocs, when sober, were excellent disciplinarians. He told them all their trouble came from drinking, and that he had been talking with God for fifteen years, and was talking with Him then, and asking His blessing for them. He told them all about God, and the bad white men, and that they would be like the leaves on the trees, if it had not been for whisky. They arrived at Baxter Springs Sunday, and Monday evening their barracks were all completed. This proved that Indians could work, but, being sensible people, they did not like to work. He told Bogus Charley, who could speak English well, that they must raise their corn and potatoes, or they would have to starve, and before saying his last prayer. Here the speaker shed tears profusely, which stopped him from continuing for some minutes. He had the satisfaction of knowing that he had dealt with good and trustworthy people.

All that was necessary to civilize Indians was to be true to them, and not give them rocks for corn, and flour for sugar. He never in his life saw people so devoted to their children as these Indians. Steamboat Frank's child died, and the father came to him and said, God had taken it away; God did not want it to come to the new country.

After settling the Modocs, he went into the Cherokee country. They were partly civilized, and had good schools. They are well dressed, and have an excellent ladies' seminary, and other institutions. The Paw-Paws had also good schools.

His judgment in the matter was that Indians would work, for the Modocs had shown it. They would put their children to school if they received good teachers. If something like a Freedmen's Bureau, with such men as Gen. Howard and himself, were placed among them, the Indian question would be solved. All that was wanted was honest men—men who were Christians—for he believed in a Saivor for all, even for red men.

The speaker closed with a grand peroration about the goodness and the godliness of the Indians and the wickedness of white men, in the middle of which he stopped to tell the reporter, who had ceased writing, to go on with his reporting, for he meant just what he said.

New Marriage Laws in Italy.

The Italian Minister of Justice, Sig. Vigilana, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to introduce a new marriage bill in the Chamber during the forthcoming session. Although the institution of civil marriage has been adopted in Italy, there is no law to prevent the religious ceremony from being performed without previous registration before the civil authorities. The consequence is, as the priests do all they can to discourage civil marriages, i. e., of those which have not been previously performed before civil magistrates, is far greater than that of legal ones. This state of things was allowed to continue for some time, in the hope that the evil would right itself when people found that unless they were married before a magistrate their children would be treated as illegitimate; but it appears from the reports on the subject collected by the Minister from the provincial prefects that the number of illegal marriages, instead of diminishing, is on the increase. Although no reports have been received from Florence and Parma, those from other districts show that no fewer than 73,000 illegal marriages have been performed since the bill for introducing civil marriages became law. The bill which is now to be introduced provides that no priest shall perform the marriage ceremony in a church except on production of a certificate showing that it has already been performed before the magistrate.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The improvement in the aspect of financial affairs and the increase of business in all parts of the country have been very decided during the past week, and the progress winds up with an important rise in the prices of Western products and railroad stocks to-day. Gold was very little higher than a week ago, being quoted at 109⅛ this afternoon, against 109⅜ at the corresponding time of Saturday, the 29th ult., but wheat and corn are each 4 cents per bushel higher than then, and railroad stocks are all from 1 to 3 per cent higher than a week ago.

Many attribute the rise in prices to the prospects of war and of inflation of the currency. The fact, however, that gold has not advanced would indicate that the real cause is the growing abundance of money and the revival of activity in trade and manufacturing. Sober-minded people, who see that money is rapidly becoming abundant as confidence in the general solvency of the trading and manufacturing classes revives, think it would be the height of folly to inflate the currency now, when we have got so near down to the "hard pan" that the change to a specie basis could be made with less disturbance to business than at any previous time since the war.

The supply of money in this market is steadily increasing. The pork packers and lumber dealers still require large accommodations at the banks, but there is very little demand from other departments of trade. In the open market the supply of money increases more rapidly than in the banks, but prime commercial paper is very scarce. Money has been loaned in some instances, in the last few days, at 10 per cent per annum on demand loans which it is tacitly understood by both parties will be allowed to run several months. For specified time loans of 60 and 90 days, however, 12 per cent is asked yet, though the supply at that rate is in excess of the demand.

The increased supply of money has caused an active inquiry for first-class local stocks, and a very marked advance in prices has been the result.

New York exchange is still in large supply at par for sales between banks.

The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week were:

Date.	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$2,561,595.27	$435,721.58
Tuesday	3,699,649.66	338,505.19
Wednesday	3,635,692.38	273,909.73
Thursday	3,277,904.42	253,497.58
Friday	3,505,916.80	349,235.61
Saturday	2,902,271.23	330,454.95
Total	$20,583,029.76	$1,981,324.64
Corresponding week last year	22,112,829.82	1,780,384.93

The following quotations of local stocks are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Gage:

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	145	150
Fifth National Bank	..	125
Commercial National Bank	140	..
Merchants' National Bank	200	..
German National Bank	..	125
Manufacturers' National Bank	..	50
Northwestern National Bank	230	..
Corn Exchange National Bank	110	115
Cook County National Bank	..	100
National Bank of Commerce	..	105
Home National Bank	..	100
Chicago City Railway	145	150
West Division Railway	150	160
North Division Railway	..	95
Pullman Palace Car	..	105
Elgin Watch Company	..	98
Cook County 7s	92	94
Chicago City 7s	92	94
Chamber of Commerce	85	..
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	105	110
Traders' Insurance Company	92½	95

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	117⅛	117⅝@118⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '62	110⅞	111⅛@111⅝
U. S. 5-20s of '64	112⅛	113
U. S. 5-20s of '65	112⅜	113¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	116⅛	116⅝@116⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	116⅜	116⅞
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	116⅛	116⅞@117⅛
10-40s	109⅛	110⅛
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109⅛	109⅝@110⅛
U. S. currency 6s	109⅛	109⅝@110⅛
Gold (full weight)	109	109⅛
Gold coupons	109	109⅛
Gold exchange		109⅛
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	108⅜@109⅛	
LAND-WARRANTS.		
160s War 1812	160	180
120s War 1812	125	137
160s not War 1812	155	180
120s not War 1812	120	137
Agricultural College land-scrip		183

REAL ESTATE.

After more than two months of extreme dullness in the real estate business there has been a very positive improvement during the past week. There has been an increase in the inquiry for, and the sales of, almost all kinds of property, except the highest priced business property in the central part of the city. The financial sky has cleared up more rapidly during the past ten days than during any similar period since the effects of the panic began to disappear. Money is becoming plenty, and considerable sums are now being offered on mortgages at 10 per cent. Those whose business it is to lend, of course, always talk of scarcity, but it is quite certain that there is a good deal of money coming here now from the East and from Western cities, both for loan on mortgages and for investment in the fee of real estate. From time to time, we have referred to the probability that the loss of confidence in railroad bonds and stocks, which have always absorbed so large a proportion of the money set afloat at the close of the year, would cause a large demand for real estate as one of the few safe and profitable investments now left to employ capital. A week ago, we noted the fact that real estate in New York City and its suburbs was in greater demand, as one of the results of this condition of things. But capitalists in all parts of the country are beginning to realize the fact that, while real estate in New York nd in some other Eastern cities is three or four times as high as it is here, there is no place in the United States that has come through the panic so well and with such favorable prospects for a large and profitable business as Chicago. Other great commercial cities, both East and West, were loth to acknowledge this, but shrewd capitalists in all parts of the country have, nevertheless, found it out, and hundreds of them are looking here for investments in property which they know will advance more rapidly in value than in any other city. For several weeks after the panic began to subside, the great majority of capitalists were doubtful about the advisability of real estate investments, and, when the purse-strings were first unloosed, the owners of money sought investment in the prime necessities of life. Wheat and corn and pork and sugar and other similar things, they knew, were so low that there could be no loss in buying them. Consequently there was, and is yet, a large investment of money in these commodities, and an important rise in their prices has been the result. But in January, if not before, there will be a disposition to realize profits, and to invest these profits in something of a more conservative character, which, though it will advance much slower, will not react, but continue to increase in value from year to year. It is probable that many foresee this, and that the increased inquiry for real estate is the result. It is true that a good deal of the transferring of real estate during the past ten days has been in the liquidation of indebtedness, and by foreclosure of mortgages, but there has also been a very positive increase in the purchases of property for the sake of the investment. Several tracts of

SUBURBAN ACRES

have been sold in the last few days, some of which we mention in another place below, and some for which the transactions have not been entirely closed up yet, and the parties decline to give publicity to the particulars until they are. Sales of acres west of Central Park, in the vicinity of the Northwestern car-shops, at Englewood, at Washington Heights, Cornell, South Chicago, and other neighborhoods south of the city limits, have recently been made at prices which indicate that in each of these localities there is a good speculative and investment demand.

Among the most important sales by the acre, or in large tracts, made within the past two weeks, we note the following:

Messrs. W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold 30 acres in the s w ¼ of Section 39, Town 38, Range 13, being on Seventy-fifth street, at the junction of Centre avenue (½ mile west of Halsted street), for Mr. George Taylor, to Messrs. Ashborne & Gilmore, of Pittsburgh, for $18,000, one-third cash and balance in one and two years.

Five acres corner of Van Buren street and Kedzie avenue, for Stevens & Couch, to Mr. B. L. Bowen, of Boston, for $10,000, all cash.

Four hundred feet, west front, on Central Park, at the southeast corner of Monroe street, for $12,000, or at the rate of $32 per front foot, ½ cash.

Five acres on Madison street, west of Central Park and east of Crawford avenue, for $22,500.

Five acres on the corner of Taylor street and Washtenaw avenue, for $18,000.

H. W. Fowler sold 80 acres, located just southeast of Mount Forest for $10,000.

Ira Brown has purchased 80 acres in Sec. 6, 36, 14, near Dolton, paying $8,000.

Mead & Coe sold 40 acres, located about one mile west of the harbor at South Chicago; consideration, $38,000.

W. O. Cole sold the balance of his South Englewood subdivision, consisting of 163 lots, 25x125 feet each (18 acres); consideration, $45,000. This property is the choicest portion of South Englewood.

A number of lots have been sold in the Iron-Workers' Addition, South Chicago, at $200 and $250 per lot. About 350 lots in this addition have been sold since the panic.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR RESIDENCE LOTS.

We note two recent sales of building lots in a quarter of the city which has been much neglected for a year past. One lot, 50 feet by 125, on the west side of South Park avenue, 99 feet north of Thirty-third street, at $140 per front foot, and one lot, 65x160, on the northwest corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street (Douglas place), at $215 per front foot, one-half cash. Considering that South Park avenue, south of Thirty-first street and north of Twenty-fifth street, is a first-class residence street, these are low prices. The improvement of all the property in that vicinity has been somewhat retarded by the former cloud on the title of the "Douglas Tract" University Subdivision, which extends from the north side of Thirty-fifth street to the south side of Thirty-third street, but the comparative cheapness of the surrounding property, of which the title is perfect, seems to be attracting purchasers.

Messrs W. D. Kerfoot & Co. recently made an important transaction in the sale of the Bishop Court Hotel property, being 95 feet of ground on West Madison street, with the five-story hotel building, for the sum of $150,000.

M. Laflin sold 78 feet on Loomis street, between Adams and Monroe streets; consideration, $225 per foot.

H. F. Dewey also sold 78 feet on Loomis street, between Adams and Monroe streets, for the same price, viz.: $225 per foot.

H. C. Lord sold 40 feet on Twenty-seventh street, between Arnold and Wentworth avenues; consideration, $2,000.

W. D. Kerfoot & Co. sold one lot, 25x100 feet, corner of Walsh and Newberry streets; consideration, $1,800. Also, one lot, 25x100 feet, on the south side of Coleridge street, east of Centre avenue, for $1,150.

Lingle & Darlow sold a 3-story and basement building, including the lot, 25x100 feet, being No. 80 Canalport avenue; consideration, $10,000.

R. T. Blanchard sold two lots, located on Diversey avenue, near Milwaukee avenue; consideration, $275 each.

Ira Brown sold store and lot No. 28 Milwaukee avenue; consideration, $10,500. Also, 12 lots in Desplaines; consideration, $100 each.

SUMMARY OF TRANSFERS FOR THE WEEK.

The following is the total amount of city and suburban property transferred during the week ending Saturday, Dec. 6: City property—Number of sales, 113; consideration, $822,785. North of city limits—Number of sales, 7; consideration, $44,714. South of city limits—Number of sales, 38; consideration, $174,869. West of city limits—Number of sales, 3; consideration, $1,537. Total sales, 161. Total consideration, $1,043,905.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec 6.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1873.	1872.	SHIPMENTS. 1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	9,615	8,901	11,118	7,190
Wheat, bu	112,730	45,350	58,310	8,576
Corn, bu	10,000	41,405	1,972	1,830
Oats, bu	24,990	21,100	15,844	7,275
Rye, bu	1,260	2,439	400	....
Barley, bu	15,350	20,160	6,239	9,179
Grass seed, lbs	8,500	40,800	....	29,700
Flax seed, lbs	68,100	48,600	....	....
Broom-corn, lbs	....	74,000	916	24,710
Cured meats, lbs	515,220	166,930	2606,989	1626,718
Beef, brls	60	....	363	300
Pork, brls	276	73	490	1,650
Lard, lbs	193,920	23,460	822,094	697,960
Tallow, lbs	42,535	23,695	19,770	23,600
Butter, lbs	71,690	78,119	54,340	21,540
Dressed hogs, No	522	534	678	196
Live hogs, No	28,825	23,637	5,280	4,494
Cattle, No	1,609	1,763	790	1,416
Sheep, No	399	259	686	372
Hides, lbs	92,255	159,393	64,302	140,716
Highwines, brls	328	386	184	805
Wool, lbs	17,967	296,835	22,255	218,930
Potatoes, bu	316	2,550	....	....
Lumber, m feet	126	853	609	1,234
Shingles, m	576	640	620	1,095
Lath, m	....	50	65	43
Salt, br's	....	2,126	2,478	1,808

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,362 bu wheat, 2,356 bu corn, 2,251 bu oats, 2,608 bu barley. Withdrawn for do during the week: 16,703 bu wheat, 25,120 bu corn, 13,829 bu oats, 4,248 bu rye, 10,544 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 206 cars wheat; 20 cars corn; 3 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 17 cars barley. Total, 249 cars, or 86,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Dec. 6, 1873.	Nov. 29, 1873.	Dec. 7, 1872.
Flour, brls	69,944	56,628	53,138
Wheat, bu	762,563	388,840	308,900
Corn, bu	131,975	164,370	227,090
Oats, bu	183,317	161,075	157,895
Rye, bu	15,796	13,635	17,311
Barley, bu	107,195	74,280	133,500
Dressed hogs, No	4,341	2,558	2,028
Live hogs, No	187,849	194,362	138,883
Cattle, No	9,679	8,384	12,849
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	61,593	46,557	35,907
Wheat, bu	404,869	286,789	108,148
Corn, bu	54,611	151,779	30,554
Oats, bu	81,717	114,316	79,479
Rye, bu	2,199	2,574	16,113
Barley, bu	68,663	73,274	63,994
Dressed hogs, No	4,312	679	2,299
Live hogs, No	41,521	43,696	23,763
Cattle, No	4,106	4,341	6,533

Gov. Beveridge was on 'Change to-day.

The leading produce markets were again excited to-day, and generally higher, though the tone of foreign advices was not favorable to a rise in prices. But there were a good many orders here to buy in most of the markets, and the supply was small, our receipts of grain having fallen off to a very low point, while there are but small stocks in store to back them with. The general impression seems to be that prices are low, even without a Cuban war, which probably would not cause a much greater rise than that due to the higher premium on gold which would result from an increased national expenditure.

The recent extensive advance in prices has surprised nearly everybody; and none more so than the longs. It was generally expected that we should have a "bulge" all round soon after the holidays, as is usually the case; but the upward movement has come much sooner than was counted on. One great reason for it is the fact that there is a widespread feeling that the effects of the panic were too heavily discounted; and the natural tendency of such a feeling is to force prices up as much above the normal level as they were too low. After a severe disturbance it takes some time for things to settle back to their former equilibrium.

The market for domestic dry goods was without new features. The demand for seasonable fabrics continues steadily good, and the general market is gradually assuming a firmer tone. There are still a few brands of brown and bleached cottons which are disproportionately high (and which consequently are accumulating) that will no doubt have to be marked down, but the general tendency of cotton textiles is rather in an upward direction. There is still an absence of any speculative tendency, but buyers are ordering with more freedom than formerly, as it is apparent that prices are at last on a firm basis, and that nothing is to be gained by deferring purchases. The grocery market was active, so far as the more staple articles were concerned, and was firm for everything in the list, while coffees and sugars were excited and higher. The supply of coffees in jobbers' and retailers' hands is known to be remarkably light, and, under the manipulations of the New York "Coffee Ring," and the increased demand induced by the upward tendency of prices recently developed, this staple has advanced fully 1c within the past forty-eight hours. O. G. Java now being held at 33½@34c; fancy Rio at 28¼@28¾c, and Costa Rica at 27½@28¾c. There was also considerable excitement in the sugar market,—caused by the more warlike character of the news from Cuba,—and prices of both refined and raw grades took an upward turn to the extent of a ⅛c. Sirups were more active and firmer, in sympathy, but as yet not quotably higher. Teas are meeting with an increased demand, and are tending higher, owing to light importations, and the prospective restoration of the duty. Rice, soaps, starch, and other articles in the list ruled steady and unchanged. The butter market was reasonably active and steady at 15@20c for common to medium grades, and at 22@30c for good to choice. Cheese remains quiet and comparatively steady as previously quoted, with sales at 12@13c for Western factory, and at 13@13½c for New York do. In the fish and dried fruit markets fair activity was noticeable at unchanged and generally firm prices. Bagging was moving rather more freely, and, at the recent decline, the feeling is unqualifiedly firm; Stark at 35c; Lewiston at 33c; and American and Amoskeag at 30c. No new features were developed in the leather, pig iron, coal, wood, and paint markets. Oils were moving to a fair extent at former quotations.

The lumber trade continues light, and prices are without essential change. Iron, metals, and nails were also quiet and easy; excepting metals, which are firm at quotations. The demand for salt continues active, and an advance is noted in fine, now quoted at $1.90 per brl. Hops were in limited request from consumers, at irregular prices. No new features were developed in the wool and broom-corn markets; both are rather quiet, but steady. Hides were in fair request at former prices. Timothy seed was more active and firm at $2.65@2.80 for good to prime. Clover was also firm at $5.10@5.15. Other seeds were quiet and unchanged. There was only a light local trade in green fruits. Potatoes were quiet, excepting a light inquiry for small lots from store. Choice fresh poultry and game were in good request among local dealers and shippers, but old stock, which is still abundant, sells very slowly. The offerings of packers' descriptions of cooperage were larger, and prices ruled easier, at $1.75 for pork barrels, and $1.90@1.95 for tierces.

Highwines were quiet and steady at the recent advance, though tame in New York. Sales were reported of 100 brls at 90c per gallon, at which price the market closed firm.

Dressed hogs were more active, and 10@20c per 100 lbs higher, under a good demand, with light offerings. The receipts reported on the bulletin were only 522 head, but more came in this morning, and the favorable weather brought out shippers. Sales were reported of 85 head (choice) at $5.30; 186 (mostly 214 lbs) at $5.25; 67 at $5.15; 20 at $5.10; 10 at $5.05; and 17 at $5.00. Total, 385 head. The market closed firm at $5.25 for choice lots.

Rail freights will advance 5c per 100 lbs on grain and fourth-class to the seaboard on Monday, making 60c the rate to New York. An advance is also talked of on ocean freights on provisions, owing to the pressure for freight-room, some of the lines having on hand already more than they can carry.

Provisions were again excited, and higher; and would have been much more active had more produce been offered for sale. Of course the excitement was chiefly confined to pork and lard, as heretofore, the demand being largely speculative. The receipts of hogs were not so large, and the price of the animal advanced 10c per 100 lbs, which reacted on product. The general feeling now is that the bulk of the packing will have been done by New Year's Day, giving less product than had been calculated on, as the hogs average much less in weight than last year. Added to this is the fact that while they are good meat hogs they yield but a small per cent of lard, and the number out of which mess pork can be made is limited, on account of the poorer quality of the feed this year. It is the calculation that the yield of pork and lard will be much less than the average that has stimulated to the enormous speculative demand from both city and country, and made buyers willing to pay unusual premiums for carrying into the month, which is usually the last of the packing season. Meats have not advanced so much, because there is not the same apprehension of scarcity, and the market depends principally upon a foreign demand, which is not urgent now, as English buyers are too conservative to be able to jump up and down as rapidly as we can do. There is also a backwardness in buying meats, owing to the expectation of a speedy advance in ocean freights, with more product awaiting shipment from the seaboard than can be carried off for some time to come. Mess pork advanced to-day 25@40c per brl, and lard 20c per 100 lbs, but both closed easier under a greater willingness to sell. Meats were generally marked up ⅛@¼c per lb. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller December, $14.00@14.05; do seller January, $14.25@14.30; do seller February, $14.65@14.70; prime mess pork, $12.25@12.50; extra prime do, $10.25@10.50. Lard, cash or seller December, $7.90@7.75; do seller January, $8.10@8.15; do seller February, $8.32½@8.35. Green hams at 7¼@8¼c; sweet pickled hams, 8¼@9¼c. Green shoulders at 4½c; rough sides, 6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6@6¼c; do short clear, 6⅜c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅝@4¾c for shoulders, 6¼@6⅜c for short ribs and long clear, and 6½c for short clear; boxed shoulders, 4⅝c; do Cumberlands, 6½c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅜@6⅝c; do short clear, 6⅞c; do long cut hams, 8⅛@8¾c. Meats, seller January, about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $20.00@21.00. City tallow, 6¼@6½c; grease quotable at 4@6c. Sales were reported of 1,000 brls mess pork (new) cash or seller the month at $14.15; 500 brls do at $14.12½; 2,700 brls do at $14.00; 250 brls do at $13.90; 250 brls do at $13.80; 350 brls do at $13.75; 2,000 brls do seller January at $14.37½; 500 brls do at $14.20; 2,000 brls do seller February at $14.87½; 500 brls do at $14.85; 1,000 brls do at $14.80; 2,200 brls do at $14.75; 2,050 brls do at $14.70; 500 brls do at $14.65; 500 brls do at $14.62½; 500 brls do at $14.55; 200 brls do at $14.50; 500 brls do at $14.45; 500 brls do at $14.42½; 250 tcs lard at 8c; 100 tcs do at $7.90; 2,350 tcs do at 7⅞c; 100 tcs do at 7⅞c (loose); 500 tcs do seller January at 8⅛c; 1,250 tcs do seller February at $8.40; 500 tcs do at 8⅜c; 250 tcs do at $8.35. 20,000 lbs shoulders at 4⅝c; 20,000 lbs do, last evening, at 4⅝c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 6⅛c; 250 boxes do at 6⅜c. 1,000 boxes short clear, part seller last half December, at 6⅝c. 20,000 pcs and 40,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 8c; 20,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 8c; 2,000 pcs do (16 lbs) at 7⅞c; 2,000 pcs do (20 lbs) at 7c; 100 tcs sweet pickled hams (16 lbs) at 9c. 30 brls white grease at 7⅛c.

The *Daily Commercial Bulletin* gives the following returns of the packing at the principal points, as compared with the same time last season as far as returned, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1872-3:

	To date, 1873.	To date, 1872.	Aggregate, 1872-3.
Chicago, Ill	639,449	322,738	1,425,079
Cincinnati, O	*300,000	200,000	626,305
Louisville, Ky	*125,000	150,000	302,246
St. Louis, Mo	*150,000	166,000	538,000
Milwaukee, Wis	120,217	105,000	303,500
Indianapolis, Ind	122,800	56,220	196,317
Kansas City, Mo	32,000	35,000	187,221
DesMoines, Ia	19,000	11,000	53,507
Sioux City, Ia	7,500	....	7,000
Evansville, Ind	10,801	4,848	17,906
Delphi, Ind	14,000	....	16,300
Columbus, Ind	22,000	....	31,248
Nashville, Tenn	4,000	....	20,000
Lima, O	4,300	....	2,600
Spencer, Ind	6,256	....	....
Bloomington, Ill	1,500	....	....
Omaha, Neb	7,000	....	7,500
Richmond, Ind	24,500	....	27,000
Burlington, Ia	15,500	....	15,490
Eddyville, Ia	2,000	....	5,500
Cedar Rapids, Ia	22,500	....	36,204
Keokuk, Ia	*25,000	....	71,156
Birmingham, Ia	2,600	....	1,640
Detroit, Mich	20,000	....	43,949

*Estimated.

From private advices the information is obtained that the packing is nearly through for the season at a few country points, though, in the majority of cases, the aggregate packing at these places will probably fall little below that of last season. Hogs are being marketed rapidly in nearly all sections, as farmers appear to be well satisfied with present prices. At some points in Indiana and Ohio the packing up to the present time exceeds the aggregate of last year, while at the others there is a moderate falling off. The high prices for hogs prevailing at the leading packing centres has withdrawn a portion of the supplies from some of the country points, while the establishment of new houses in quite a number of places has divided the supply in other sections. At some of the points packing has just commenced. Throughout the greater portion of this State, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, hogs are quite plenty. The average weight will probably fall off ten to twenty lbs as compared with last season, and the yield of lard decrease in about the same ratio. It may be considered safe to estimate the packing of the West up to the present time at 40 per cent of the aggregate packing of last season—in round numbers, about 2,200,000 head.

The *Daily Commercial Report* gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this point for the week ending Dec. 4, 1873, and since Nov. 1, 1873:

	Pork brls.	Lard tcs.	*Hams tcs.	Should's lbs.	†Middles, lbs.
W'k end'g Dec. 4, 1873	11,748	16,083	2,491	3,053,620	10,696,034
Same week 1872	24,217	6,693	1,390	856,475	2,841,320
Since Nov. 1, '73	46,506	45,341	7,147	6,542,912	32,051,065
Same time 1872	55,026	17,150	4,448	1,627,975	4,637,295

†Includes all cut meats except shoulders and S. P. hams.

*Green hams shipped during the week, 89,690 pcs, against 68,476 pcs the corresponding period last year; since Nov. 1, 1873, 276,730 pcs, against 158,182 pcs the same time 1872.

Total number of boxes of meats shipped during the week, 21,712, against 16,130 boxes the preceding week. Total pieces shipped during the week, including green hams, 141,962, against 132,701 pcs the preceding week.

Flour was again quiet, but quotably strong at former prices, in sympathy with the advance in wheat. Stocks are light, and a better export demand was expected for next week. There is seldom much doing for shipment on Saturday. Bran was firmer. Sales were reported of 50 brls white winter extras (Golden Star) at $8.62½; 150 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras (Minn.) at $6.50; 100 brls do (Favorite) at $5.87½; 50 brls do (Columbia) at $5.12½; 100 brls do (low) at $4.75; 200 brls do on private terms; 100 brls superfine at $3.75; 100 brls rye at $4.62½; 50 brls do on private terms; 20 brls buckwheat. Total, 1,020 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $10.50, on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$6.50	@ 7.50
Choice do	8.00	@ 9.25
Red winters	5.75	@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75	@ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.75	@ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00	@ 7.25
Patent do	8.00	@12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.25	@ 4.00
Common do	2.50	@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.50	@ 4.65
Buckwheat do	8.25	@ 9.25
Bran	10.50	@11.00

Wheat was active, and averaged 2½c higher, being strong throughout, with only an occasional tinge of weakness; in spite of the fact that Liverpool was reported 6d@1s per 480 lbs lower, and New York was dull, while Milwaukee was ½@¾c below Chicago. Receipts were fair, though the inspection of this morning was less than the average of the week. The bears were afraid to go short in view of the small stocks in store. There was a very good demand for cash wheat, which seemed to be wanted for shipment, and numerous speculative orders to buy (options), many of which were from the country. The prospects of a war with Cuba were mentioned by some as having a good deal to do with the pushing up of quotations, but the chief cause was probably a return of confidence in the intrinsic value of wheat, from a conviction that Europe will want all we have to spare before the next harvest, and be none too well supplied then. The markets east of us have weakened, probably in anticipation of a decline here, due to the large increase in the volume of receipts which we noted this morning as being generally looked for. Seller January opened at $1.10⅝, receded to $1.09⅞, rose to $1.10⅞, fell back to $1.10½, and advanced to $1.12, closing at $1.11⅞. Seller the month sold at $1.08⅞@1.10⅞, closing at $1.10⅞, with cash No. 2 nominal at $1.10⅞@1.10⅞, the outside for Northwestern receipts. Seller February averaged 2½c above January, closing at $1.14⅛c. No. 1 spring sold at $1.11@1.11⅛ for straight, with Northwestern do ½c higher; the small premium on No. 1 being due to the fear that it may have to be delivered on contracts for No. 2. No. 3 spring closed firm at $1.04, and rejected do at $1.00. Cash sales were reported of 4,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11⅛; 4,000 bu do at $1.11; 2,400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11⅝; 6,800 bu do at $1.01; 7,200 bu No. 2 spring at $1.10; 1,600 bu do at $1.09⅞; 5,800 bu do at $1.09⅝; 27,200 bu do at $1.09½; 54,400 bu do at $1.09⅝; 10,800 bu do at $1.09½; 1,600 bu No. 3 spring at $1.04; 9,200 bu do at $1.03; 2,400 bu rejected at $1.00; 1,600 bu do at 99c. Total, 139,400 bu.

Corn was active and strong, averaging rather more than 2c per bu higher than yesterday, under a brisk demand from all classes of buyers. Cash lots were wanted for shipment, the shorts were anxious to fill in, and numerous parties wished to go long, in anticipation of a further advance. The bulk of the latter orders seemed to be from the country. Liverpool was quoted dull and lower, and New York was some 6@7c below the figure at which corn could be shipped by rail from Chicago and sold there. But this consideration is not of much account in winter, as corn is usually bought here to be held over till spring, when it can be sent by water. The great cause of our local strength is the fact of exceedingly light receipts. Only 10,000 bu was noted on the bulletin board as arriving on Friday, and 20 cars were inspected in this morning. Country holders are not disposed to sell at current quotations; though if prices should recede 3@5c per bu, we should probably get plenty of corn. The present crop is estimated by the Agricultural Bureau at a falling off of one-fourth, and it is probable that even that estimated yield will be found too high, on account of the poor quality of the late-planted corn, which was cut off by early frosts before it had time to mature. Still there is a good deal of old corn in first hands, and the saving on the feeding of hogs will probably result in a much larger surplus than has been counted on. The distillers are taking the new corn freely. One great temptation to hold back all the corn possible is found in the premium of 5@6c per bu paid for deliveries in May, which will well repay country owners for holding it till then. Seller January opened at 49c, advanced to 49½c, receded to 48⅞c, rose to 50c, and closed firm at 49⅞c. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 48⅝@49⅝c, closing at 49½c. Seller February averaged ⅝c above January. Seller May sold at 56@57c. Rejected closed firm at 48⅞c. Cash sales were reported of 2,000 bu high mixed at 50c; 22,800 bu No. 2 at 49⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 49½c; 28,200 bu do at 49⅛c; 100,000 bu do at 49c; 15,000 bu do at 48⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 48⅝c; 2,000 bu rejected at 48⅝c; 400 bu do at 48½c; 800 bu do at 48c; 800 bu new do at 45c. Total, 187,000 bu.

Oats were less active, but strong, in sympathy with wheat and corn, at an average advance of 1@1½c per bu, with very little offered. The inspection books of this morning only bore the record of 3 cars in, and the opinion begins to gain ground that the crop is short. Seller the month, or cash, opened at 37c, and advanced to 37½c at the close. Seller January sold at 37@37⅝c, closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 11,600 bu No. 2 at 37½c; 10,000 bu do at 37⅛c; 10,000 bu do at 37c; 1,200 bu rejected at 35½c; 600 bu do at 35c; 1,200 bu white, by sample, at 42c on track. Total, 34,600 bu.

Rye was in good demand, and 1@2c higher, on account of small receipts, and the general rise in the larger markets. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 76c; 800 bu do at 75½c; 2,000 bu do at 75c; and 1,200 bu do at 74½c. Total, 6,400 bu. The market closed firm at 76c.

Barley was quiet and steadier, but dull as compared with other markets, which attracted the attention of the men who usually make up the barley deal. No. 2 sold at $1.45@1.46; No. 3 at $1.04@1.05½; and rejected at 90@92c; all closing with nominal buyers at the inside. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 2 at $1.46; 1,200 bu do at $1.45; 400 bu No. 3 (N.W.) at $1.10; 4,800 bu do at $1.05½; 7,200 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.04½; 400 bu do at $1.04; 1,200 bu rejected at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 3,600 bu do at 90c; 400 bu by sample at $1.30; 400 bu do at $1.25; 400 bu do at $1.20; 400 bu do at $1.12; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at $1.01; 400 bu do at $1.00, on track; 400 bu at $1.15, delivered. Total, 26,000 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following dispatches were received by the Board of Trade to-day:

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Cargoes of wheat off coast 6d@1s cheaper. Corn do dull. Wheat on passage neglected. Good cargoes No. 2 spring off coast 58s@58s 6d. Liverpool—Wheat more disposition to buy. Corn, 35s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—11:00 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Winter wheat, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d; White, 13s 3d@13s 6d; Club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s. Pork, 77s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LATER—2 p. m.—Pork, 75s. Rest unchanged.

LATEST.

Wheat was fairly active in the afternoon, and a shade firmer, selling at $1.10⅞@1.11 for the month, and $1.11⅞@1.12⅛ for January, both options closing at the inside. Corn was in moderate request and a shade easier, selling at 49½@50c for January, and closing at 49½@49⅝c. Other grain and provisions were quiet.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

ALCOHOL—Remains steady at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a light local trade in beans, with ample offerings. Peas are quiet. We repeat: Navy beans, $2.50@2.65; mediums, $2.25@2.40; common, $1.50@2.00; peas, $1.00@1.40.

BROOM CORN—Continues to meet with a light inquiry at the prices previously quoted. Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Were very quiet and little better than nominal, as follows: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $3.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00 Indiana pressed $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@13.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—The market was without new features. A liberal demand existed, both on local and Eastern account, and the market was steady at former quotations. We repeat our list as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 15@28c.

BAGGING—In connection with this market there was nothing new to note. Only a fair amount of trading was done, but prices were firmly held as follows: Stark A, 35c; Ludlow A, 34c; Lewiston A, 33c; American A, 30c; Amoskeag A, 30c; Otter Creek, 32½c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

CHEESE—Dealers report trade very quiet, with little or no variation in prices. Stocks are moderate, but quite equal to present requirements. We quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory do, 12@13c; low grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Was quiet and unchanged. We repeat our list, as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $8.00; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Owing to large offerings, tierces and pork barrels were lower, the greatest decline being in barrels. Below are the quotations: Pork barrels, $1.75@1.80; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.90@1.95; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 20 cars lard tierces at $1.90; 2 cars pork barrels at $1.75; 2 cars at $1.75 for barrels and $1.95 for tierces.

EGGS—Fresh were steady at 23@24c. Pickled lots remain quiet at 15@20c.

FEATHERS—Were steady at the prices given: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58@60c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 68@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—In connection with this market there were no changes to note. Business was fair and prices were firmly maintained at the following range: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Prices ranged the same as on yesterday, where they were steadily held. We continue to quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; French prunes, old, 8@9c; Turkish prunes, new, 13@13½c; raisins, layers, new, 2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.25@2.35; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.05@3.15; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 7½@7¾c; old do, 6½@6¾c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8¼@9¼c; Westerndo, 7@8c; Southern do, 6¾@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 36@38c; pitted cherries, 25@26c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11@12c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@9½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUIT—Trade is light, and chiefly on local account. No change in prices was reported. Lemons, $8.00@9.00 per box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $7.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl from store. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $10.50@12.50; do (Cary's), $13.00@13.50. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade was active, with prices generally firmer, but without quotable advance, except for coffees and sugars, both of which were excited and higher, the former advancing 1c, and the latter ⅛c ⅌ lb. Sirups were strong, with an upward tendency. Rice, soaps, and spices ruled steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 37@37½c; O. G. Java, 33¼@34c; Java, No. 2, 31½@32c; fancy Rio, 28¼@28¾c; choice do, 27¾@28c; prime Rio, 27¼@27½c; good do, 26½@26¾c; common do, 25½@26c; roasting do, 24½@25c; Singapore Java, 29¼@30¼c; Costa Rica, fancy, 28@28¾c; do, prime, 27¼@27½c; Maracaibo, 27@27½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18c; stearine, full weight, 14¼@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8¼@8½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11¾@11⅞c; A, standard, 10⅞@10½c; do, No. 2, 10¼@10⅜c; B, 10⅛@10¼c; extra C, 10⅛@10¼c; C No. 2, 9¾@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¼@9½c; choice brown, 9¼@9½c; prime do, 9¼@9⅜c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9⅛@9⅜c; fair do, 8⅝@9c; common do, 7⅞@8⅜c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9@9½c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8⅛@8⅜c; common, 7¼@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; do prime, 70@75c; do common, 55@60c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¼@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 40@41c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6¼@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6¼c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Continues dull and easy. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $14.00; No. 2, do, $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.50; do midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were in fair demand and steady at the quotations given below: Green city butchers', 5@5½c; green cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 8¾@9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Consumers are buying small lots only to meet current wants, and prices are irregular, depending on the terms of sale. We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@40c; York State, 40@45; Bavarian, 40@42c.

IRON AND STEEL—There was no change of importance. Trade is light and prices easy, as follows:

Iron	3 5-10	@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5	@ 5½	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5½	@ 6	rates
Norway iron	8½	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½	@10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½	@12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½	@12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel		@18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18	@21c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20	@23	rates
English spring steel	10	@11	rates
American cast spring steel	12	@13	rates
Steel tire, ¾-in	8¾	@ 9c	⅌ lb
Toe calk steel		10c	⅌ lb
Sleigh shoe steel		8c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoe steel		9c	⅌ lb
Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape)		10c	⅌ lb

LUMBER—At the yards trade is very quiet. We again quote:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00	@40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@23.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00	@35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	36.00	@38.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	14.00	@16.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00	@20.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.25	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	3.50	@ 3.75
Shingles on track (A)		3.12½

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00 cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

LEATHER—Jobbers reported the market quiet and unchanged. Below are the quotations:

HEMLOCK.		
City harness	$ 37@	39
Country harness	35@	37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@	41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@	90
Kip, veals	70@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@	28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	23@	25
Country upper	22@	24
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@	23
Calf, city	1.15@	1.35
Calf, country	1.00@	1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@	33
Rough upper, damaged	27@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@	37
"B. A." sole	29@	32
OAK.		
Calf	1.20@	1.35
Kip	75@	1.10
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@	80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@	75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@	2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market remains quiet but firm. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10¾c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 20c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 5¼c.

NAILS—Were unchanged as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.37½; 8d do, $4.62½; do 6d, $4.87½; 4d and 5d do, $5.12½; 3d do, $5.87½; 3d do, fine, $7.37½; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet at the following quotations: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Prices ranged the same as on the earlier days of the week, where they were generally well sustained: Carbon, 15½c; extra winter lard, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG-IRON—Remains dull as previously quoted. Following are the ruling rates: Scotch (according to brand), $50.00@55.00; Massillon, $48.00; Tuscarawas, $48.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $50.00; do No. 2, $48.00; do No. 3, $56.00; do No. 4, $58.00; do No. 5, $30.00; Missouri charcoal, $50.00; Chicago stone coal, $48.00.

POTATOES—Trade is confined to supplying the retail dealers with small lots from store. Peachblows sold at $1.15@1.20, and Peerless at $1.10. The Agricultural Department reports state that the decrease in the crop as compared with last year is 17,000,000 bu.

POULTRY AND GAME—Choice stock was salable at the outside prices. The old stock is moving slowly at a wide range of prices. Some old chickens bring 50@75c per dozen, and turkeys 3@5c. We quote: Chickens, good to choice, dressed, $2.25@2.75; common do, $1.50@2.00; ducks, dressed, $2.75@3.25; geese, live, $8.00@9.00; do dressed, $6.00@8.00; dressed turkeys, 6@9c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.25; partridges, $3.25; quail, $1.00@1.25; mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz; venison saddles, 10@11c; do carcasses, 7@8c; rabbits, $1.25 per doz.

SEEDS—Timothy was more active and firm, with sales of good to prime seed at $2.65@2.80. Clover was also in better request and firm at $5.10@5.15. Flax is quotable at $1.55; millet at 55@60c; Hungarian at 65c. We note sales of 1 car prime timothy at $2.80; 96 bags at $2.75; 219 bags at $2.70; 40 bags at $2.68; 56 bags at $2.67½; 7 bags at $2.65; 15 bags clover at $5.15; 24 bags at $5.10.

SALT—The demand continues active and the market firm, an advance of 10c per brl having taken place in Onondaga and Saginaw fine. We quote: Onondaga, Saginaw, and Canada fine, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85, coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—Are in good request, at firm rates. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 35@45c; do good, 55@65c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 60@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 60@65c; medium, 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 28@30c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Was dull and unchanged. We quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Was in moderate request and steady. We quote:

Tub, washed, prime	47@50c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@47c
Common dingy	35@38c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@42c
Coarse, washed	35@40c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@28c
Super and extra pulled	33@39c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Review for the Week Ending Saturday, Dec. 6.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 6.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,438	39,067	90
Tuesday	2,626	40,173	292
Wednesday	2,247	27,641	845
Thursday	1,005	21,884	962
Friday	1,609	28,825	399
Saturday	500	23,030	....
Total	9,425	180,590	2,588
Last week	8,509	205,615	3,838
Week before last	10,340	184,577	4,674
Week ending Nov. 15	7,940	123,054	4,178
Total, 4 weeks	36,205	693,836	15,278

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	589	6,846	....
Tuesday	988	8,875	....
Wednesday	511	8,019	....
Thursday	913	5,778	....
Friday	700	5,260	686
Total	3,704	34,798	686
Last week	3,788	46,054	....

CATTLE—The past half-dozen days have witnessed some improvement in the complexion of the cattle market. Under scant supplies at the seaboard higher prices were established there early in the week, and our market has responded to the extent of ¼@½c on all grades suited to the wants of Eastern buyers. While there has been no special activity in the demand from shippers, their daily wants have steadily exceeded the daily supplies, and the market has been kept bare of desirable grades at the advance. The improved demand existing during the past few days is mainly attributable to the greatly diminished supply of poultry and game (and their consequent appreciation in value) resulting from the extreme low prices prevalent during the previous week. From this time forward, until after the holidays, the supply of poultry and game may be expected to be abundant. This being the case, any considerable increase in the receipts of beef cattle can scarcely result otherwise than in a decline of prices, and, unless Western drovers operate with something more than their usual caution, their speculations during the next fortnight may be expected to result unsatisfactorily. The improved tone of the market was perhaps due in part to the better average class of stock offered for sale, there having been a noticeable increase in the number of good to extra grades, and a corresponding diminution in the "scalawag" element. The best droves were taken on New York, Boston and Albany accounts, at $4.75@5.00,—principally at $4.75@5.25. The outside figure was paid in only a single instance, while, with a very few exceptions, nothing fetched over $5.40. Pittsburgh, Cleveland, and Philadelphia buyers operated chiefly at $3.00@4.00 for Texas and Cherokee cattle; and at $3.75@4.50 for fair to good natives. Butchers' stuff sold all the way from $2.00 for inferior, to $4.00 for prime lots, while stockers were in demand at $2.50@3.25. The market closes quiet and steady, with only a few bunches left in the yards unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.85@5.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.25@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@4.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.50@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.00@4.50
Cattle—Texas, summered North	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	2.10@2.50

HOGS—The arrivals since our last review have been 180,590, against 205,615 last week, 184,577 week before last, and 147,312 for the corresponding period last year. Since Jan. 1 there have been received at the Union Stock-Yards, 3,852,569 hogs, against 2,886,821 to same date last year—an increase of 965,748.

In consequence of the unexpectedly heavy receipts of Monday and Tuesday, and the prevalence during those days of exceedingly unfavorable weather which compelled a suspension of operations on the part of packers, the market opened dull and depressed, and prices had an unmistakable downward tendency. A very pronounced falling off in the arrivals during the following days, however, together with more favorable weather and a sharp upward movement in prices of the product, caused a decided reaction in the market for the live animal, and we find closing quotations a good 25@30c higher than those of the previous week. Large as has been the supply, it has been disposed of with ease, the pens, at the close, containing only a few droves. During the remainder of the season a steady declension in the receipts is looked for, and present prices, it is thought, may easily be maintained.

To-day there was a brisk inquiry, both from local and outside buyers, and prices were firm and higher. Although the receipts amounted to some 23,000 the great bulk of the offerings were picked up before noon at an average advance of 5c, as compared with yesterday's prices, sales making at $4.25@4.60 for common to extra.

The closing prices of this week, compared with those current on the corresponding date last year, are as follows:

	1873.	1872.
Extra	$4.55@4.60	$3.85@3.90
Good to choice	4.40@4.50	3.75@3.80
Common to medium	4.25@4.35	3.60@3.70

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
64	181	$4.40	65	221	$4.50	57	205	$4.40
59	344	4.40	45	359	4.60	211	290	4.50
90	200	4.35	72	354	4.55	53	332	4.55
49	308	4.50	33	350	4.55	90	366	4.50
43	300	4.40	51	308	4.40	245	250	4.37½
42	339	4.40	49	316	4.40	52	335	4.45
98	354	4.55	58	233	4.55	49	376	4.50
57	149	4.30	89	162	4.30	49	351	4.50
63	269	4.45	49	132	4.35	51	337	4.50
52	354	4.50	45	260	4.40	52	302	4.50
216	270	4.50	52	255	4.40	49	352	4.60
46	369	4.60	53	265	4.40	39	350	4.50
42	433	4.60	65	180	4.40	65	195	4.50
90	329	4.50	36	192	4.40	58	273	4.40
45	203	4.40	54	212	4.40	34	255	4.40
104	299	4.50	123	174	4.35	80	184	4.45
65	298	4.45	60	190	4.55	47	344	4.50
54	286	4.35	58	277	4.40	61	240	4.35
61	185	4.35	100	306	4.40	114	289	4.40
59	273	4.40	190	272	4.40	56	244	4.40
91	268	4.50	48	333	4.35	58	241	4.40
82	423	4.62½	99	298	4.55	73	216	4.50
58	274	4.40	54	236	4.35	38	169	4.40
52	309	4.45	53	305	4.45	83	321	4.40
94	298	4.45	60	254	4.35	58	318	4.40
57	285	4.45	52	263	4.45	56	259	4.45
54	295	4.45	53	284	4.45	48	294	4.55
55	292	4.45	102	309	4.45	59	274	4.45
46	333	4.50	55	312	4.40	50	360	4.50
42	400	4.55	60	231	4.40	158	225	4.60
125	239	4.40	46	390	4.62½	113	280	4.40
50	184	4.35	58	255	4.40			

SHEEP—The sheep trade continues quiet, without material fluctuation in values. There has been a steady, moderate demand at $2.60@3.00 for inferior to common; at $3.15@3.40 for medium, and at $3.60@4.00 for good to choice.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 6.—Crude—Market firmer. Sales at 82½@92½c; refined quiet; quoted at 12c; futures, 13½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 12s@12s 3d; spring, 11s 10d@12s 5d; white, 13s 6d@14s; club, 13s 6d@14s. Corn, 35s. Pork, 77s 6d. Lard, 39s 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 6—2:30 p. m.—Rate for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities, 4 per cent. Consols for money, 91⅞; account, 92⅛@[illegible]; 5-20s of '65, 93⅝; do of '67, 97⅜; 10-40s, [illegible]; New 5s, 91⅛; New York Central, 77½; Erie, [illegible]; preferred, 58½.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—Rentes, 58f ⅞ francs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 6.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland, 8⅛@8⅜d; middling Orleans, [illegible]; sales, 10,000 bales; American, 4,900 bales; speculation and export, 2,000. Cotton to arrive lower [illegible] of uplands, nothing below good ordinary [illegible] December to January, 8⅛@8 5-16d; January to February, 8⅜d; deliverable February and March, [illegible].

Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Mess pork, 75s; Cumberland middles, [illegible]. Others unchanged.

The Wool Trade.

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—Wool in active demand at advanced prices. Market very excited and transactions larger than for a long time. No desirable Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces now offering under 52½c, and we quote choice double extra at the close at 52½@55c, with higher prices asked for treble extra and picked lots. Good lots of Wisconsin and Michigan fleeces not offering under 50c, with sale of Wisconsin at 50c, and a lot of Michigan at 51c. Pulled wool continues to attract considerable attention, and good lines of superfine and extra still rule comparatively low, sales having been made at 40@50c. Sales of domestic wool for the week, 2,731,300 lbs, of which 1,000,000 lbs were fleeces. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece, medium, extra, double and treble extra, at 48@55c; Michigan, 48@51c; Wisconsin, New York and Vermont at 42½@50c; unwashed and unmerchantable at 20@30c; tub at 47½@[illegible]; scoured at 52½@90c; delaine at 50@54c; nails at [illegible]; pedlers' at 33½; superfine and pulled at 30@[illegible].

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—There is a decidedly improved feeling in trade, and manufacturers and agents are distributing a fair amount of cotton and woolen goods. Cotton goods are in better demand, and [illegible] prices. Fine brown cottons active and firm. Atlantic L brown sheeting advanced to 10c. Cottonades more active. Woolens selling more freely to the clothing trade. Hosiery in better request. Dry goods imports for the week, $1,093,117.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—COTTON—In moderate demand, but lower; middling upland, 15½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour a shade firmer; more active but unchanged; receipts, 19,000 brls. Rye flour quiet and firm at $4.75@6.00. Corn meal scarce and advancing; Western, $3.75@4.10. Wheat in moderate inquiry and higher; receipts, 41,000 bu; No. 2 spring Chicago, $1.48@1.48½; Iowa spring, $1.45@1.50; No. 2 Milwaukee, 1.52; Northwestern spring, $1.49; winter red Western, $1.62½; white Western, $1.85. Rye quiet; Western and State, $1.00@1.10. Barley firmer; Canada West, $1.77½@1.80. Malt unchanged. Corn fairly active and higher; receipts, 6,000 bu; mixed Western in store, 75c; do afloat, 76@76½c. Oats steady; receipts, 18,000 bu; Western mixed afloat, 55c; white Western, [illegible].

EGGS—Quiet and firm.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

LEATHER—In fair request and unchanged.

WOOL—Active and firm; pulled, 35@42c; extra and double extra fleece, 50@53c.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 21½@24½c. Sugar in good request; good refining, 8c; No. 12 Dutch standard, 8¾c. Molasses quiet. Rice steady.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, spot, $15.25@[illegible]; March, $16.00. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles steady; long short clear, December and January, 7⅛@7¼c; short ribs, 7¼c. Lard firm; Western steam, December, 8⅛c; January, 8 7-16@8⅝c; February, 8¾c; March, 9c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1, $1.11½; No. 2, $1.10, cash; $1.09½ December; $1.11½ January. Oats firm; No. 2, 34½c. Corn excited, higher; No. 2, 51½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 75c. Barley dull, nominal; No. 2, $1.35.

HOGS—$4.50@5.75.

RECEIPTS—Flour 6,000 brls; wheat, 106,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat easier at $1.45. Corn quiet; old ear, 50@55c. Rye firm at 88c. Oats steady at 36@45c. Barley firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong at $14.50@14.75; generally held at $15.00. Lard—Kettle, steady at 8⅝@8¾c; steam, strong; sales at 7⅞c; held at 8c at the close. Bulk meats firmly held; shoulders, 5⅛@5⅜c; clear rib, 6⅞@7c; clear, 7@7⅛c. Bacon quiet; new held, shoulders, 6½@6⅝c; clear rib, 7½@7⅝c; clear, 7⅞@8c.

HOGS—Slow at $4.20@4.40; receipts, 13,718; shipments, 1,280. Green meats firm; shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 6¾@6⅞c. Hams, 8½@9c.

WHISKY—Steady at 89c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 6.—HAY—Easier; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Dry salt meats easier; shoulders, [illegible] 6¼c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7⅞c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; stock large and accumulating; inferior, 4@4½c; common, 5@5½c; fair to fully fair, 6@7½c; prime to choice, 7¾@8½c. Molasses active; fair, 47@50c; prime, 50@52c; strictly prime to choice, 54@57c. Coffee firmer; jobbing fair, 22½@23c; good, 23½@24c; prime, 24@25c.

CORNMEAL—Firmer at $3.30. Others unchanged.

COTTON—Receipts, 388 bales; exports, 831 bales; to the Continent, 10,172 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14½@14¾c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@15¾c; middling to strict middling, 16@16¾c; good middling, 17¼@17⅝c.

MONETARY—Gold, 109⅛. Currency, 1@1¼; sight currency, ⅛c discount; checks, ¼ premium. Sterling—Bank, 18.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6. — BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $4.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6.50@7.25; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $7.50@7.75. Wheat dull and weak; red, $1.[illegible]; amber, $1.65@1.68; white, $1.73@1.80. Rye steady at 84@85c. Corn less active; yellow, 75@76c; mixed Western, 75c. Oats unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unusually active for the past few days; 100,000 brls changed hands at 13c for December, 13¼c for January, 13½c for February, 14c for March, 14½c for April. Crude held at 9¾c.

WHISKY—Steady at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; Ohio and Indiana, $1.60@1.65. Corn firm; mixed Western, 69@70c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 46@47c; white, 48@49c. Rye dull at 80@87c.

PROVISIONS—Excited and very buoyant; mess pork, $14.50; bulk meats—No sales; 7¼c asked; 7c bid. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7⅛c; sides, 7¾@8c. Lard firm at 8½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13@14c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Steady at 94½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.48; amber Michigan, $1.42½, cash; $1.47 January; No. 1 red, $1.41. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed, 54½@55c, cash; 55@56c December; 57c February; low mixed, 53½@54c, cash; new, 51@52c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 1, 42@43c; No. 2, 40@41½c.

DRESSED HOGS—Firm at $5.25@5.32½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bu; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 380 brls; wheat, none; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 8,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.—BAGGING—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork, $14.00@14.50. Bacon—Clear rib, 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 5¼c; clear rib, 6½c; clear, 7c. Loose green meats firm; shoulders, 4½@5c; sides, 6½@6¾c. Hams, 8¼@8½c. Lard better at 8@8½c.

WHISKY—At 90c.

HOGS—Steady at $4.75@4.85.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, held firmly; No. 2 spring, $1.09; No. 3 red fall, $1.32½@1.33. Corn active and higher; new No. 2, 48c; 49c on east track. Oats dull; No. 2, 37@37½c. Barley active and higher; fancy Wisconsin, $1.75. Rye firm at 79c; higher.

WHISKY—Easier at 88½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.00@15.50. Meats held higher and above buyers' views; good demand, but nothing done. Lard firm at 7⅞c.

HOGS—Higher at $3.90@4.50; most sales at $4.15@4.40. Receipts, 7,058.

CATTLE—Firmer but unchanged.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 6.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—No. 1 red, $1.52; No. 2, $1.40. Corn, old, 60@61c. Oats, 43@44c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and unchanged.

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WISCONSIN.

Annual Reports of State Officers.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year.

The State Debt and Rate of Taxation.

Town and County Debts and Railroad-Aid Bonds.

Trust-Funds, State-Lands, and Property Exempt from Taxation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 6, 1873.

The annual reports of several of the State officers are now out, or passing through the printer's hands; and, from the reports of the Hon. Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, (the last sheets of which are just printed), Maj. Henry Baetz, State Treasurer, and T. W. Gibbs, Chief Clerk of the State Land-Office, the following facts are compiled in regard to State funds and lands:

PAID IN AND PAID OUT.

The balance in the State Treasury, Sept. 3, 1872, was $289,109; the balance, Sept. 30, 1873, was $215,645. The receipts and disbursements of all funds during the fiscal year ending with the latter date were:

Receipts.

General Fund	$1,095,872.29
School Fund	103,818.93
School Fund Income	179,762.67
University Fund	9,728.12
University Fund Income	42,716.38
Agricultural College Fund	13,560.70
Agricultural College Fund Income	12,558.85
Normal School Fund	86,687.54
Normal School Fund Income	71,369.10
Drainage Fund	98,636.46
Delinquent Tax Fund	27,047.10
Commissioners' Contingent Fund	323.75
River Falls Normal School Building Fund	5,000.00
St. Croix & Lake Superior R. R. Trespass Fund	18,891.04
Sturgeon Bay Canal Lands Trespass Fund	12,710.62
North Wisconsin Railroad-Aid Fund	875.00
	$1,774,558.55

Disbursements.

General Fund	$1,191,966.01
School Fund	52,743.37
School Fund Income	185,136.98
University Fund	10,100.51
University Fund Income	42,716.38
Agricultural College Fund	10,000.00
Agricultural College Fund Income	12,558.85
Normal School Fund	52,973.26
Normal School Fund Income	55,368.62
Drainage Fund	125,255.39
Delinquent Tax Fund	27,753.75
Deposit Fund	669.83
Commissioners' Contingent Fund	276.00
Oshkosh Normal School Building	3,845.16
St. Croix & Lake Sup'r R.R. Tresp's Fund	5,381.04
Sturgeon Bay Canal Land Trespass Fund	20,403.99
North Wisconsin Railroad-Aid Fund	875.00
	$1,798,023.14

IN THE GENERAL FUND,

the revenue of the year amounted to $1,095,872, the principal sources of which were as follows:

State tax (including Reform School and Insane Hospital tax from counties)	$781,875.30
Suit tax	3,805.00
Railway companies	210,374.99
Insurance companies	63,299.93
Telegraph companies	3,522.00
Show and peddler's license	7,188.29
Penalty for non-payment of interest on State and mortgaged lands	4,225.38
Penalty for trespass on State lands	2,018.88
United States, for boarding United States prisoners	1,420.87
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, fees collected	6,761.50
Ll. Breese, Secretary of State, notarial fees	1,382.00
Sale of Marathon County lands	6,498.55

The disbursements were $1,191,966, of which the following were the principal items:

Salaries and Permanent Appropriations.

Governor's office	$7,100.00
Secretary's office	3,200.00
Treasurer's office	3,400.00
Attorney General's office	2,600.00
State Superintendent's office	5,650.00
Office of Superintendent of Pub. Property	3,200.00
State Library	1,945.36
State Historical Society	6,300.00
Supreme Court	13,769.00
Circuit Courts	30,433.33
Wisconsin Reports	26,325.00
	$108,922.69

Legislative Expenses.

Salaries of members	$46,975
Mileage of members	3,456
Pay of employes	23,866
Printing for Legislature	11,603
Legislative Manual	7,302
Postage for Legislature	4,124
Stationery for Legislature	985
[illegible]	1,590
Newspapers	2,694
[illegible] Seats and Committees of Inquiry	1,135
	$103,730

State Prison and Charitable Institutions.

State Prison	$45,550.47
Hospital for the Insane, Madison	119,438.15
Northern Wis. Hospital for the Insane	198,677.21
Institute for the Blind	20,875.00
Institute for the Deaf and Dumb	23,737.35
Industrial School for Boys	65,715.00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	28,193.69
	$502,186.77
Interest on State Indebtedness	157,649.67

Miscellaneous.

Clerks, Secretary's Office	$13,599.99
Clerks, Treasurer's Office	7,705.00
Clerks, Land Department	15,487.00
	$36,791.99
Labor about Capitol	$18,904.54
Contingent expenses	11,631.10
Publishing General Laws	12,473.40
Publishing Local Laws	1,056.40
Printing and advertising	1,678.00
[illegible]	61,403.78
[illegible]	10,000.00
[illegible]	4,006.30
State Board of Charities and Reform	1,872.20
[illegible] Institutes	2,043.16
Adj't Gen., Military Sec'y, and State Armorer	2,154.57
[illegible] State lands	5,931.92
Immigration Commissioner	5,190.98
Geological survey (old)	780.00
Geological survey (new)	7,500.00
[illegible]	5,871.75
[illegible], 1872 and 1873	11,834.70
Governor's Contingent Fund	600.00
[illegible]	28,088.76
[illegible] Improvements	1,639.65
[illegible] Improvement	26,832.24
[illegible] Agricultural Societies	3,600.00
[illegible] Fairchild, Fox & Wisconsin River Improvement Commissioner	2,000.00
Bounty on wild animals	6,535.00
[illegible] Harbor protection	4,229.14
[illegible]	1,365.32
C. C. Washburn, Governor, relief of sufferers by fire	7,610.16
State Prison Commissioners, for boarding U. S. prisoners	1,420.87
[illegible] Agents (per centum) on Peddlers' Licenses	2,477.84
Special Appropriations	22,983.12
Transfer to Normal School Fund Income [illegible] Normal Institutes	2,000.00
Miscellaneous	1,951.77

GENERAL FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The State Treasurer calls the attention of the Legislature to the condition of the General Fund, which, by the 1st of January next, will be largely overdrawn, as last year, probably [not less] than $150,000, and says: "There is an [evident] radical inconsistency between the estimates and actual appropriations, and, so long as the Legislature will persist in making appropriations greatly in excess of the adopted estimates, so long will deficiencies in the General Fund continue to arise. Aside from this objectionable [feature], our finances are in a healthy and satisfactory condition. The credit of the State is good at home and abroad, and its entire debt is a trifle over $2,250,000, or about $2.13 per capita on the United States census of 1870." The deficiency for the year was owing to large appropriations, mainly for benevolent institutions, in excess of revenues provided to meet them. It is to be hoped the Reformers will have the courage to levy tax enough to meet the appropriations, without necessitating temporary loans from the Trust Funds.

STATE TAX.

The following were the items of our State tax [illegible], at the rate of 1.72 mills on the dollar, levied for this year, as provided by law:

[illegible]	$321,110
[illegible] on certificates of indebtedness and [illegible] bonds	157,459
[illegible] School Fund	7,088
[illegible] to the State University	7,304
[illegible] deficiency for last quarter of 1873	168,621

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT TWO YEARS.

The Legislative Committees last winter, on [illegible] with the Secretary of State, estimated the expenditures for 1874 at $846,142, of which [illegible] is for State Prison and charitable [institutions], $192,032 for interest. The revenues, including $250,000 from railroads, [were] estimated at $343,000,—leaving $538,142 to be raised by tax, the collection of which is provided for this winter.

The Secretary, as required by law, in his report estimates the expenditures for 1875 at $856,576, of which $247,400 is for State Prison and charitable institutions, $171,851 for interest on debt; and the revenues at $541,451, of which $260,000 is estimated from railroads, $181,851 from tax provided for by existing laws,—leaving a tax of $315,125 to be levied next winter, unless the Legislature should appropriate beyond estimates, as it almost always does.

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The debt of the State, amounting to $2,252,057, is classified as follows:

To School Fund	$1,559,700
To Normal School Fund	512,000
To University Fund	111,000
To Agricultural College Fund	50,600
	$2,233,900
Bonds maturing in 1880	12,000
Bonds maturing in 1884	1,000
Bonds maturing in 1886	4,000
Bonds maturing in 1888	1,000
Bonds maturing in 1877	100
	$18,100
Currency certificates	57

Of this debt, which was mainly incurred for the praiseworthy object of aiding the families of volunteers in our late War of the Rebellion, the sum of $2,233,900 is in certificates of indebtedness to the Trust Funds of the State. The remaining outstanding bonds, amounting in all to $18,100, will be redeemed at any time on presentation at the State Treasury. The Commissioners of School and University Lands were directed by the Legislature to invest the principal of the Trust Funds, so far as necessary, in the war-bonds. For the loans thus made, they were required to issue certificates of indebtedness to the appropriate funds, bearing 7 per cent interest per annum, payable on the 31st day of May in each year.

STATE LANDS SOLD.

The amount of State lands (the proceeds of which constitute the several Trust Funds) sold, at from 75c to $3 an acre, were as follows during the last year:

	Acres, 1872.	Acres, 1873.
School lands	63,173.56	42,055.76
University lands	1,588.38	3,051.81
Normal School lands	116,270.77	76,497.36
Drainage lands	149,402.04	108,457.17
Agricultural College lands	13,601.78	18,169.13
Marathon County lands*	6,037.89	8,664.60
Military Road lands	120.00	(acct closed)
Totals	350,194.42	256,895.83

THE TRUST FUNDS.

The productive Trust Funds, the income of which is given in the general statement of receipts above, amounts to $3,870,654, as follows:

School Fund	$2,510,181
University Fund	216,519
Normal School Fund	918,643
Agricultural College Fund	225,310

The several productive funds have increased $94,469 during the year. The unproductive Trust Funds are composed of unsold lands held in trust by the State for the funds, and are estimated as follows:

School Fund	$290,000
University Fund	13,000
Normal School Fund	810,000
Agricultural College Fund	70,400
Drainage Fund (held in trust for counties)	1,038,000

RAILROADS AND THEIR TAXATION.

Railroad statistics given in the report are nearly a year old, being derived from annual reports made up to Dec. 31, 1872. They show 1,810 miles of roads operated in Wisconsin at that time, against 1,485 a year before, and the following:

Capital stock paid up	$63,520,241.82
Total cost of roads and equipments	104,373,614.86
Dividends paid	2,233,254.77

	1871.	1872.	Increase.
Receipts	$16,998,073.30	$18,758,899.70	$1,760,826.40
Earnings in Wisconsin	7,623,904.68	8,595,518.36	971,613.76
Exp'ditures	20,449,170.44	18,317,972.45	*2,131,197.99
Freight in tons	3,597,191	4,565,640	968,449
Cat. & horses transp'ted	130,131	217,161	87,030
Hogs & sheep transp'ted	575,927	597,537	21,610
Passengers transp'ted	3,200,904	3,582,109	381,205
Persons killed	23	35	12
Persons injured	29	101	72

*Decrease.

Under existing laws the railroads pay an annual license of 3 per cent on gross earnings. An effort was made last winter to raise this to 5 per cent, but it was resisted and defeated, as too burdensome on these corporations. The aggregate amount of the gross earnings reported by all of the Companies operating lines within this State, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was $8,595,518.36; yielding in revenue to the State, at 3 per cent, the amount of $257,865.55. The Secretary, by calculation on three different bases: 1, by taking the actual cost of the roads and equipments; or, 2, by adding to the total indebtedness of the roads the aggregate market or quoted value of their stocks; or, 3, by taking an amount the interest of which, at 7 per cent, or any other assumed rate, would produce a sum equal to the net earnings, shows that, applying the rate of 2.23 per cent, which, by returns from forty-seven counties of the State, is found to be the average aggregate rate of taxation for all purposes, from State to road taxes, on other property, railroads should pay much more than they do now. The total revenue which would accrue to the State by averaging the results of the three different bases of calculation would be $1,013,375.52, which is 11.79 per cent of the gross earnings. The Secretary says: "If this amount were annually paid into the State Treasury, it would be more than sufficient to defray all of the expenses of the State Government, including the penal and all the charitable institutions;" and makes the following suggestion, which is commended to the attention of Anti-Monopolists, Reformers, and friends of equal taxation:

It is, therefore, recommended that a law be enacted making it the duty of the State Board of Assessment to assess annually all railroad property lying within this State according to the same rule that other property is now assessed; and providing that the Secretary of State shall annually ascertain the rate of taxation paid by other property, and shall levy the same rate upon the assessed valuation of railroad property so determined by said Board; and providing, further, that the amount of the tax so determined shall be paid into the State Treasury.

STATISTICS OF TAXES.

Under a law of last winter, statistics have been collected of taxation in the State for all purposes. It appears that partial returns have been received from all the counties, except from Clark and Crawford. The reports from nine of the counties were found to be very incomplete; the remaining forty-seven appear to be full and approximately accurate. The following statement shows the purposes for which the taxes were levied, and the aggregate amount of each kind of tax, for the year 1872, the aggregate local valuation being $331,747,446, as appears from such returns:

Purposes.	*Amount of Tax.*	*Per cent.*
State tax	$781,774.00	.2356
County tax	1,777,051.00	.5357
County school tax	257,875.00	.0777
Town taxes	2,447,067.00	.7376
School district taxes	1,263,605.00	.3809
Road district taxes	876,759.00	.2616
Totals	$7,395,131.00	2.2291

The percentage of taxation shown by the above, on local valuation, is 2 cents and 2 3-10 mills on the dollar. The purposes for which the county taxes were levied were as follows:

Support of the poor	$142,610
County buildings	74,233
Railroad aid	543,631
Roads and bridges	71,472
Salaries of county officers	205,308
Court expenses	110,624
Jail expenses, including Sheriffs' accounts	86,566
All other county expenses	906,760
Total	$2,141,213

The town tax was levied for the following town purposes:

Current or ordinary expenses	$767,079
School purposes	344,718
The support of the poor	57,223
Other purposes	1,278,201
Total	$2,447,067

COUNTY, CITY, AND TOWN DEBTS.

Under a law of 1872, some very interesting statistics have been collected in regard to indebtedness of counties, towns, cities, villages, and school-districts, from all the counties except Clark and Crawford, which show an aggregate of $8,880,029, which is 2.68 per cent of the local valuation of property for 1872, and railroad aid amounting to $5,846,404; and which are summarized as follows:

MUNICIPAL.

Railroad-aid bonds	$3,837,672
Road and bridge bonds	103,752
Interest unpaid on bonds	109,970
Bonds for other purposes	1,724,222
Total bonded debt	$5,775,616
All other debts	117,475
Debts of school districts	271,268
Total	$6,164,359

COUNTIES.

Railroad aid	$2,008,732
Roads and bridges	12,000
Interest unpaid	18,819
Other purposes	625,420
Total bonded debt	$2,664,971
All other debts	50,699
Total debt	$2,715,670

VALUE AND ASSESSMENT.

Some interesting statistics are collected from reports required of Registers of Deeds, in regard to the consideration paid for property sold during the year ending Sept. 1, 1873, and the assessed valuation of the same property for 1872. From these it appears that the average price per acre for which farming lands were sold during the year was $11.18, while the assessed valuation per acre of the same property was only $6.06; the average price of city and village lots sold was $551.11 per lot; the average assessed valuation of the same lots being $353.31. The average ratio of the price to the assessed valuation of farming lands was 54 per cent; the same ratio for city and village lots being 64 per cent. In some counties famous for low valuations, the percentage of assessment to price sold for was as follows: On farming lands—Adams, 23, Calumet, 26, Kewaunee, 15, Manitowoc, 29, Shawano, 27. On city and village lots—Buffalo, 34, Calumet, 28, Kewaunee, 13, Waushara, 31. Bayfield was the only county where the assessment of farming land exceeded 75 per cent of the price brought. Eau Claire furnishes the extraordinary case of the average price brought by city and village lots being a trifle less than the assessment.

EXEMPT PROPERTY.

By a law of last winter, Assessors were required to report all property exempt from taxation. The returns are imperfect, sixteen counties failing to make any report. The aggregate value of exempt property reported is $22,591,254, equal to nearly 8 per cent of the taxable property assessed in the same counties. State property includes all the Trust Funds and State buildings and land in Dane County. The returns of railroad property are very meagre, and that is indirectly taxed. The exempt property is classified as follows:

United States	$1,069,454
State	6,538,168
County	1,217,000
Town, city, and village	727,612
Common School	2,099,752
Colleges and academies	399,105
Churches	4,000,515
Railroad	5,749,495
All other	790,153

For the purpose of equalizing taxation and increasing the public revenues, the Secretary of State urges imposing a specific tax upon the gross earnings of express and telegraph companies, which, he says, "are foreign corporations, realizing large incomes from their business within the State, and it is but simple justice that they should be required to contribute their just proportion towards defraying the expenses of the State Government."

The Secretary's report embodies many other statistics, but all have been given for which you will probably find room. PLUS.

POMOLOGY.

Meeting of the Michigan State Pomological Society—Close of the Session.

THURSDAY.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 4, 1873.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with a song from the quartettes.

THANKS.

Mr. C. L. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, made his report. He remembered the Directors of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railway, for their courtesies; President Abbott, of the Agricultural College, for some valuable works on Horticulture; the several papers represented at the meeting; the citizens of Battle Creek, for their excellent educational advantages; the managers of the Battle Creek Health Institute, and others.

APPLES.

The Committee on Collection of Apples then submitted its report. The extraordinary character of last winter's temperature, and the ensuing summer's drought, considered, the collection was very fine. The fruit is well colored and very solid; the fruit from Grand Traverse region is eminent in this quality. Ninety varieties were on the tables. The plates of fall apples from the north seemed in as good a state of preservation as our early winter sorts,—substantiating the long-keeping qualities of fruit of the Grand Traverse region. The following are the awards of premiums by the Committee: First premium, Parmelee & Adams, collection from Grand Traverse and Bengie; second premium, J. E. Robinson, Battle Creek, Calhoun County; third premium, T. T. Lyon, Plymouth, Wayne County. Several exhibitors had as many as fifteen varieties, and the Committee desired to make honorable mention of the display made by other members of the Society. In the close of the report the Committee congratulated the Society upon the interest manifested by its members, as exhibited in this truly bountiful display of fruit; and, "as we write, with the beautiful specimens of Michigan apples before us, we feel proud of the old State in which we live, and commend in the highest terms the persistence of our brothers in Pomology, who have produced such perfect varieties of the king of our northern fruits." A collection of fruits dried by the Alden process, by J. W. Seymour, of this city, was exhibited.

The recommendation of the Maiden Blush apple, raised by Parmelee & Adams, was referred to the Committee on Nomenclature.

SMALL FRUITS.

The Committee on Small Fruits then submitted its report. The grapes were mostly exhibited by Messrs. N. & C. Chilson, of Battle Creek, and G. W. Dickinson, of Grand Rapids. Mr. Dickinson's plan of keeping grapes was that of packing them in peach-baskets, with layers of green grape-leaves between them. The Lawrence pear, exhibited by J. E. Robinson, of Battle Creek, was pronounced superior to the others on exhibition. W. H. Adams, of Bengonia, exhibited some Hale's Early peaches in alcohol. The specimens of dried fruit were pronounced excellent.

The report was accepted.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH APPLE.

Mr. Merriman, of Grand Rapids, gave several reasons why the Maiden's Blush apple should be changed from a summer to a fall variety, which it was.

NAME OF THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Deitrich, of Grand Rapids, spoke upon the change of the name Pomological, as applied to the State Society, to a name that would embrace Horticulture and Floriculture. The Secretary read from the report of 1872 an account of a discussion of the question that year, when it was proposed to give the Society the name of the Michigan Pomological and Horticultural Society. The President stated that the question had come up at nearly every previous meeting, and on this account, perhaps, ought to receive some attention. Secretary Thompson objected to lengthening the name. Mr. C. L. Whitney thought the name ought to express the objects of the Society. No other society recognized Floriculture in the State. The question of forest-culture must soon come up for preserving of the Michigan forests. Therefore, no name is exactly applicable. Should not a statement of the objects of the Society be deposited in the State archives, leaving the name as short as possible? The President announced that the suggestion was to substitute the name Horticultural for Pomological. Mr. Deitrich declared there was no name broad enough to embrace all the objects of the Society. A motion that the present name be retained was carried. Mr. C. L. Whitney announced that he would propose to the Society, at the next meeting, to have the objects of the Society set forth, and a statement thereof deposited with the Secretary of State.

RUBICON APPLE.

Mr. A. C. Gliddon, of Paw Paw, gave a history of the Rubicon apple. Mr. Vick, of Rochester, N. Y., gave it its name, and was the first to propagate the variety,—the seed being first planted by Mr. Hall, of Paw Paw.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.

Mr. Charles Merrill, of Battle Creek, introduced the subject of the Lawton blackberry. He found it disposed to run out or degenerate, and become fruitless. The past three or four years his wood bore sparingly. Mr. C. L. Whitney stated that the old growers of the Lawton, in South Haven, had discarded that variety entirely, and had substituted the Wilson,—the latter being the handsomest he ever saw. Jeremiah Brenn, of Battle Creek, still clung to the Lawton, he having tried other varieties.

After some further discussion, the Convention adjourned sine die. C. M. L.

CHIEF-JUSTICE WILLIAMS.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have read your remarks, in THE TRIBUNE of the 3d inst., on the Chief Justiceship.

You charge that Judge Williams is not a fit man for the office; that he has sprung suddenly into notice from obscurity; that he has mysteriously grown very wealthy, etc.

In justice to an old friend and fellow-citizen, I beg leave to recite a few facts for publication in your valuable journal.

Judge Williams immigrated to this county (Lee) from Onondaga County, N. Y., in 1844, at the age of about 22, and commenced the practice of law, and soon after was admitted as a partner of the Hon. Daniel F. Miller, ex-member of Congress. About two years thereafter he was elected Judge of this, the First Judicial District of Iowa, for the term of four years.

There was a very able Bar in this district. Many very important land-cases were tried and decided by him. He was considered eminently fitted for the place; and, even at that early age, was regarded as a lawyer of acknowledged ability.

He married here a daughter of Gen. Van Antwerp, a granddaughter of the distinguished jurist, John Van Ness Yates, of Albany, N. Y.

Soon after the expiration of his Judgeship, he received the appointment by President Pierce of Chief Justice of Oregon, which office he held for twelve years. (His most estimable wife died in Portland, Or.) He was then chosen United States Senator for six years, and, during his Senatorial term, married Mrs. George, an accomplished lady, formerly of this city, now so highly respected in Washington. It is admitted that Judge Williams won high rank in the Senate. At the close of his term in the Senate, or soon thereafter, he was appointed on the Joint High Commission, and subsequently Attorney-General of the United States; and he has discharged the duties of all these offices with acknowledged ability, with honor to himself, and credit to his country.

Has any member of the Cabinet, or any United States Senator,—or any Justice on the Supreme Bench, been called to discharge the duties of as many important and responsible offices?

He is regarded here as an able lawyer, and a fit man for the Bench; and we cannot conceive how it can be affirmed with truth that he has sprung suddenly into notice from obscurity.

As to the charge that he has become wealthy, we answer that he has never made the making of money the object of his life. I think it may be true that he has never made much money till within three or four years.

I was informed by a distinguished Senator, incidentally, that Mrs. Williams, who is a business-lady, had an opportunity to purchase a tract of land, principally on credit, before the great advance took place in Washington, and has since sold a part and paid for the whole, and also realized sufficient to build and furnish her house. I consider this a full answer to the money-charge;

During his residence here, I was always opposed to him politically. At the same time, I then—as I now do—considered him a scrupulously-honest man,—one who could not be justled in his integrity. I cannot believe that he has ever made a dollar dishonestly. I have had no communication with Judge Williams recently, and have not met him more than twice in several years.

I may add that I am not devoid of all pride that our young city will be honored by supplying two Justices of the Supreme Court who commenced their professional life here, viz.: Justice Samuel F. Miller and the Hon. George H. Williams, either of whom is well qualified to fill the chair of Chief Justice of this great nation.

D. W. KILBOURNE.

THE ILLINOIS RAILROAD LAW.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In the discussion of the Illinois Railroad law, you assume it is to be a pro-rata freight law. The railroads of the State have so construed it. In the tariff made by the Commissioners, they certainly have made the same interpretation.

The law requires that "the same or a greater amount of toll" shall not be charged for a lesser than for a greater distance. Does this require that the rates shall be made pro-rata as to the distance,—for this is the interpretation of the pro-rata principle.

In transportation, the pro-rata principle is a fallacy. It is not practicable. It requires that double the rate shall be charged for transportation of freight 20 miles that is charged for 10 miles, and double for 200 miles that is charged for 100 miles, on same quantity and classes.

Now, will some railroad-man, or will you, please point to the clause in the law that makes this demand? I think it cannot be found. If $40 per car be the rate established on a given class of freight from Chicago to St. Louis, the law is satisfied if 1 cent per car less be charged to the first station east of St. Louis, and another cent less to the next, and so on.

If the intention of the law-makers is to be found in the law, it certainly was not their intention to make a pro-rata freight-tariff law.

ANTI-MONOPOLY.

YATES CITY, Ill., Dec. 1, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see by your paper that there is a possibility that the vindictive spirit of hate that seems to animate the war against the railroads may prosecute the companies that have allowed us ministers of Grace to ride at half-rates since July 1. If they are convicted of crime in so doing, would not we stand as participants in the crime? And is that a reasonable construction of what the law meant? If so, it should be cast out, for it is poison. It is the enemy of Christianity, the opponent of religious cultivation and the spread of the Gospel. What but unadulterated charity ever prompted roads to let us ride at one-half what others pay? And have they not thus contributed more to the sacred cause than many who assail them as having no souls? And will the people indorse such an expense of litigation for the State as this proceeding would involve? Are we not taxed enough now? I believe the roads have done enough for Christianity, by helping to support its ministers all over the country, to at least entitle them to stand on as fair a legal footing as many of the misers of the world, who never give one cent for the spread and support of religion.

I am supposed to be the very antithesis of a lawyer; but it does strike my common sense that a law against people or corporations giving away their money, or its equivalent service, is a great legal anomaly, and ought to be a nullity. Don't you think the Legislature will repeal it? Very kindly yours. REV. C. S. HOLMES.

POTATOES AND OVERCOATS.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., Dec. 6, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: That organ of the Protectionists, the *Inter-Ocean*, tells us that, owing to the scarcity of *potatoes*, Congress will be petitioned to repeal the duties upon them, in order that they may come in from Canada *free*. The Ottawa *Free-Trader* says that one of its citizens has just returned from Canada with an overcoat costing him there $35, which he could not have purchased here for $75. We are glad to be able to inform the editor of the *Inter-Ocean* that it is more than probable that Congress will at once repeal the duties on overcoats, in order that they may come in *free*, for you know that potatoes and overcoats are one and inseparable.

PLOWHOLDER.

The New Attorney-General.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Col. Ben H. Bristow, to whom the President will offer the position of Attorney-General, is a native of Kentucky, and at present a resident of Louisville. He lived in Hopkinsville up to the breaking out of the war, and at its conclusion commenced the practice of law in this city. Shortly afterward he was appointed District-Attorney of Kentucky, and fulfilled the duties of that position with such signal ability that, some years since, the President called him to Washington as the special legal adviser of the Government. The astute Akerman was at that time Attorney-General, and there was doubtless a reason why it was not desirable to have him vacate that position. Howbeit, a new and special office was created for Col. Bristow, and he became the Solicitor-General of the Government,—an office which, we believe, has lapsed since his resignation. The high talents and extensive legal acquirements which had marked Col. Bristow as one of the foremost lawyers of this State, soon made for him a very enviable reputation at the National Capital. He was recognized as the legal authority of the Government; Akerman served only as a figure-head. It was about a year ago, we believe, that Gen. Bristow offered his resignation, which, after great reluctance, was accepted by the President. He resigned to accept a very honorable and lucrative position connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad, which he yet holds.

Some months since, Gen. Bristow returned to this city from Philadelphia, and is now, with his family, domiciled at the Galt House. He is building a very handsome residence on Broadway, which he will be loth to leave, even to accept a seat in the Cabinet. The new dignity, however, will not add to the estimation in which Gen. Bristow is held by his friends and admirers in this city and State. It has been remarked by a gentleman who has been most intimately associated with him, "That to be in Gen. Bristow's presence is to instinctively recognize that one is brought in contact with a great man." He is doubtless the most popular man in his party in this section, and the appointment will give entire satisfaction to the Republicans of Kentucky and the South.

Gen. Bristow is of a very striking and handsome presence, a man of culture, and a thorough gentleman. He is genial in his manners, a firm friend, and (those who know him best say) a pretty good enemy. He will dignify and elevate the office he is called upon to fill, and will bring into the social life of the National Capital personal and family relations which will adorn that society.

We are not informed whether he will accept the position tendered him. but the President, mindful of his past services in the Cabinet, will doubtless bring to bear upon his resolution a pressure which he will find it hard to withstand.

THE GRANGERS.

In Southern Illinois.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 6.

Gen. John McConnell, of Springfield, General Deputy of the Illinois State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry, was in the city last night, en route to his home. The General has been on a tour through Southern Illinois, to look after the interests of the Order in those parts. He organized a Grange at Cobden, Union County, composed of twenty men and seven women. Of this Grange, Charles Musson was elected Master, and B. F. Biggs Secretary. The farmers are ripe for the introduction of the Order into that region. Thus far there have been few Granges organized in any of the counties south of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway, this one at Cobden being the third or fourth Grange constituted in that large territory. Gen. McConnell is sanguine that the Order will gain strength rapidly in Southern Illinois.

The Massachusetts Grangers—A State Organization—Strength of the Order.

Greenfield, Mass. (Dec. 4), Dispatch to the New York Tribune.

A State Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry was organized in this place to-day. Over 100 male and female Grangers, representing the organization of the Order now established in different sections of the State, were present, and, in addition to the formal proceedings, there were social festivities. The majority of the Grangers gathered yesterday, and, at a social meeting in the evening in the Town Hall, held corner caucuses for the discussion of candidates for the Mastership of the State organization, listened to speech-making and an address from Mr. Thompson, of Minnesota, one of the lecturers of the National Grange, on the objects of the Order, and its future prospects, heard, good singing, and enjoyed an abundance of rural refreshments. The formal proceedings were in secret in the Town Hall this forenoon. All the Granges were represented. After the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, the following were chosen officers of the State Grange: Worthy Master, T. L. Allis, of Conway; Overseer, A. J. Sawyer, of Harvard; Steward, George L. Wills, of Pittsfield; Assistant Steward, Henry E. Rice, of Barre; Chaplain, Luther Conant, of Acton; Treasurer, Charles Jonas, of Deerfield; Secretary, Benjamin Davis, of Ware; Gatekeeper, Franklin Bartlett, of South Deerfield; Ceres, Mrs. Franklin Bartlett, of South Deerfield; Pomona, Mrs. A. J. Sawyer, of Harvard; Flora, Mrs. Charles Jones, of Deerfield, and Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. Henry E. Rice, of Barre. On account of the uncomfortable weather, a public meeting arranged for the afternoon was not held, and, after a collation in the hall, provided by the Greenfield and Deerfield Grangers, a private session was had, at which Mr. Thompson, of Minnesota, exemplified the secret work of the Order, and the officers were installed. The proceedings were then brought to a close.

There are now eighteen Granges fully organized in the State, five more nearly ready to be organized, and a promise of others soon. The interest in the Order steadily increases, especially in the western part of the State. The eighteen organized are in Greenfield, Deerfield, Northfield, Boston, Acton, Ware, Groton, Conway, Barre, South Deerfield, Monson, Harvard, Danvers, Pittsfield, Hadley, Amherst, Cheshire, and Palmer. These were all formed through the efforts of Mr. J. C. Abbott, the General Depety of the National Grange. The present condition of the Order in the State is regarded as eminently satisfactory by the leading men. In proportion to its size, and the number of its farming population, they say that Massachusetts is leading the Western States. The Boston Grange remains in *statu quo*. It has not surrendered its charter, and absolutely refuses to do so until the National Grange decides that persons interested in farming other than actual produce have no business in the organization. The general opinion expressed among the Grangers here is, that the action of the General Deputy in organizing this Boston Grange will be sustained, and the officers of the various branches in this convention favor the extension of the movement to Boston. It is alleged that quite a number of the leading officers of the head Grange sustain the Boston Grange in its action.

How a Young Lady Was Scalped.

From the Evansville (Ind.) Journal.

This is the season for social parties, and kissing games are raging. In a family up town where dancing is not allowed, there was a bussing bee the other night, and among those in attendance was a young lady who had recently recovered from a severe illness. When the pawns were sold and it came her turn to be kissed, she evinced a good deal more muscular strength by her resistance than was expected of one as weak as she was supposed to be. The young lady and gentleman skirmished up and down the room a couple of times, and he seemed in a fair way to get the *dulce osculorum*, when, by some sudden movement, the poor girl's head was completely denuded and she appeared before that company with a pate as bald as a druggist's globe, while her luxurient tresses hung gracefully from a button on the young man's coat.

Some of the girls yelled and others tittered, but the poor girl thus shorn grabbed at her wig and slid precipitately out of the room. Her hair having come out during her illness, she had it made into a wig, and so artistically was the job performed and the wig adjusted that no one knew the difference.

It is a couple of weeks since this occurred, and the young man felt so bad about it that he made the only amends in his power by offering his hand to replace the wig.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AUCTION SALES OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND furniture and household goods, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, at our Salesroom, 63 South Canal-st. Other than sales days you can buy these goods at less than value. We make liberal advances, or buy goods when low. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS.

FOR SALE—LOT OF SECOND-HAND BRUSSELS carpets at 740 West Lake-st. Also a large cooking-stove, with all the fixtures complete, at 46 West Adams-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF every description at auction Saturday and Wednesday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

WE WILL FURNISH EXCELLENT STORAGE AT low rates, for furniture, household goods of any kind, pianos, sewing machines, or any stocks of merchandise, and also make loans on same at reasonable rates. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A LIGHT TWO-SEATED CARryall, with pole and shafts. Can be seen at 1227 Wabash-av., or apply to J. H. DIX, 58 and 60 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 5-YEAR OLD HAMbletonian mare, 15 hands, sound and kind; can trot fast; will sell cheap. Call at 699 West Lake-st. J. WILDEY.

WE WILL SELL YOU ANY KIND OF A BUGGY, new or second-hand, at lower prices than any house in Chicago. FLETCHER & LAZEAR, 192 East Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I HAVE A GENTEEL, MONEY-MAKING BUSIness, by a cosy fire, all fitted up, and more than I can attend to. WESTBROOK, 175 East Madison-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CANDY, STAtionery, and cigar store, for sale cheap, for cash. Apply at 261 Cottage Grove-av.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

$500 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN A LONG established and genteel jobbing business paying clear $500 per month, with over $1,000 stock on hand. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

MUSICAL.

THE McPHAIL PIANOS ARE SUPERB. SO ARE the Marshall & Smith. WM. R. PROSSER & CO.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

YOU CAN BUY PIANOS AT MANUFACTURERS' prices. The makers say that they must have money. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSES AND LOTS A few blocks from Union Park for acre property. C. W. DEAN, 133 Clark-st., Room 16.

TO EXCHANGE—THE FINEST PROPERTY AT Englewood to exchange for No. 1 farms. L. A. GILBERT & CO., 306 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR MERCHANDISE—CHOICE Iowa farming land, and Chicago city and suburban lots. Call on or address J. D. MYERS, Room 3, 147 Randolph-st., Chicago.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER—THE OLD-ESTABLISHED SINGER OFfice, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments, and rented. Open evenings.

TWO IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEDIUM Singer machines; also, two Grover & Baker, improved, for sale very cheap. 128 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL GOODS THAT everybody must have, panic or no panic; $6 to $10 a day sure; particulars free. C. M. LIVINGSTON, 177 East Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 A DAY CAN BE MADE with our goods; $5 cent samples free to country. Call or send for papers. MERRILL & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WOOD-ST., NEAR VAN Buren; $200 cash, balance on long time, to parties who will build. MOREY & MAGILL, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—ORCHARD-ST.—50X125 feet, between Sophia and Centre-sts., at $50 per foot, if taken immediately; a very great bargain. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—50 FEET, WEST front, on Michigan-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE A BARGAIN IN LOTS on Michigan and Wabash-avs., between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh-sts. Call and get particulars. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EQUITY OF REDEMPTION FOR five years in and among finest residence lots in the city, North Side, near lake shore, for sale for half its value in cash, or to exchange for real estate in Cook County. Address C 42, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, LOTS ON Western-av., Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV. AND FORTY-SEVenth-st.—Five acres, southeast corner of Ashland-av. and Forty-seventh-st., near Union Stock-Yards. SNYDER & LEE, No. 4 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO—20 ACRES OF land, fronting on Seventy-ninth-st., Hyde Park, near line of new railroad. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—DOUGLAS PARK—BLOCK OF 6 acres, fronting east on Douglas Park, near Riverside boulevard. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY—10, 40, OR 80 acres, corner Madison-st., fronting Central Park. 25 acres on Barry Point Road, near Central Park. 10 acres corner Chicago-av. and Kedzie-av. 40 acres at Highland Park, Sec. 26, R. 12, T. 43. 5 acres corner California-av. and Taylor-st. 6 acres in School Section west of Central Park. Parties looking for investments, please examine the above property, and please call or address D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents, 188 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR A DWELLING house, 5 acres, corner of Stony Island Boulevard and Seventy-fourth-st., in Cornell. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—FINE LOTS IN THIS growing suburb can be had for the small price of $13 per foot. If you want a lot in Englewood, now is the time to secure one. G. B. GRIFFIN, 133 Madison-st., corner Clark.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH ENGLEWOOD, FIFTY splendid building lots, size 25x125 feet each. Price reduced until Dec. 15 to $160 per lot, payable one-half cash, and balance one year. Original price $250 per lot. Rare chance for a small and profitable investment. One lot can be bought as cheap as if all were taken. Look at the property and surrounding valuable improvements. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE HEIRS OF THE LATE CYRUS R. Overman offer for sale their beautiful farm near Bloomington, Ill., and about 1 mile from the State Normal University, 1,000 bearing apple trees, fruit and shade trees in abundance, high rolling ground, overlooking Bloomington (20,000 population), 1 mile from junction of Illinois Central and C., A. & St. Louis R. R.'s. Just the place for an elegant country seat or a first-class nursery. It will be sold for one-half its value, on easy terms, at 6 per cent. It is the best bargain in farm property in Illinois. The family is living in Chicago, and a home worth $5,000, unincumbered, would be taken in exchange. Call on or address L. A. CHASE, Room 3, 177 East Madison-st. (with Haddock, Coxe & Co.), for further particulars, for 5 days.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FARM OF 200 ACRES in Winnebago County, Ill. Also 80 acres near, and house and lot in, Valparaiso, Ind. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 16, Major Block.

FOR SALE—AND TO EXCHANGE—OVER FIFTY farms; also large tracts of timber lands, very well located in Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, &c., many being very highly improved, prices from $1,000 to $50,000. Call and investigate, 99 East Madison-st., Room 13. J. G. HUSZAGH.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—I HAVE A CUSTOMER FOR BRICK or stone house on the avenues, worth $10,000 to $15,000, and another for house worth not over $6,000. Owners will please leave description and lowest price immediately. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE BRICK DWELLINGS on Prairie-av., very low to good tenants. BARKER & WAIT, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED 8-ROOM COTTAGE house on Langley-av., between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth-sts., 2 blocks west of Cottage Grove cars; $30 per month. D. LITTLE, United States Hotel, Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 2-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front houses in block fronting south on Vernon Park (Macalester-place). Contain 11 rooms; bath-room, hot and cold water, hot-air furnace, brick barns, etc.; will be rented at reasonable figures to desirable tenants. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, 112 and 114 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE DWELLING-HOUSE NO. 118 WEST Washington-st., containing 12 rooms, with water, gas, furnace, &c., complete. Will rent low. J. M. WILLIAMS, 110 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, 472 WEST Indiana-st.; also dwelling 477 Hubbard-st. W. WALLER, Room 2, 336 State-st.

TO RENT—312 ERIE-ST.—ELEGANT HOUSE, ALL modern improvements, gas fixtures, heater, and range, all complete for immediate use; 8 minutes' walk from the Court-House; a very desirable place. Apply at 314 for keys and terms. O. N. HAMMOND.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED COTtage on the West Side, in a good residence locality, south of Union Park, and two squares from street-cars. In best of repair. Furniture new last spring. Apply to E. C. WALLER, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND BARN, 470 West Jackson-st.; rent low by M. BEAL, 142 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE COTTAGE, 76 FIRST-ST., SIX rooms and three closets, $15 per month. Also cottage on Bowen-st., near Cottage Grove-av., $20 per month. SNYDER & LEE, 15 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 1496 PRAIRIE-av., 7 rooms, $55 per month. Inquire 1494, next door.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT marble-front house of 13 rooms, modern improvements. Rent, $125 per month. Call at 472 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ON BURNSIDE-ST., BETWEEN THIRty-fourth and Thirty-fifth-sts., 7 or 4 rooms; No. 783.

TO RENT—A FEW MORE OF THOSE COMMODIOUS flats left in the new Pierce Block, corner of Sangamon and Randolph-sts; rent only $30 and $35 for suites of six rooms, with modern conveniences. Apply immediately to WM. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—TWO BLOCKS FROM RANDOLPH-ST. cars, upper floor of basement cottage, No. 83 Artesian-av., six rooms, two closets, and buttery. Rent cheap.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $18, $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 153 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM IN A business block on Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe, suitable for an office or sleeping-room. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, PANTRY, AND CLOSET, suitable for housekeeping; water in the house; at 155 South Halsted-st. Inquire over the store of GEO. C. ROYNON.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, NOS. 450 AND 452 WAbash-av., cheap to a good tenant. Inquire of JOHN G. ASHLEMAN, Jeweler, 199 State-st., corner Adams.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE—TO BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT of sickness, one of the best saloons in this city, which has a good trade and low rent. Inquire at southwest corner Washington and Franklin-sts.

A WHOLE STOCK OF NOTIONS AND JEWELRY, very cheap. Country buyers, peddlers, agents call. D'UTASSY, 159 East Randolph-st.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN ONE OF THE BEST business towns in Indiana. No old stock. Reason for selling on account of bad health. For particulars, terms, &c., address P. O. Box 456, Kokomo, Ind.

GROCERY, DRUG, HARDWARE, AND OTHER stores for sale and exchange. Real estate to exchange for merchandise. KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block.

HALF-INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business for sale. Apply to F. F. SPENCER, 20 and 22 Lake-st.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP, IF TAKEN THIS week; parties leaving city. Apply at 191 South Clark-st., basement.

MEAT MARKET TO RENT—TWO HORSES AND wagons, fixtures, engine, and sausage-machine for sale. Everything in complete order for packing. 507 State-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC MAN OF business with some ready money, to join advertiser in retail notion trade; money will be safely put in, and will surely pay. No better location in city. Step in and look it over, at 43 West Lake-st.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-ESTABLISHED tea store; capital required, $2,000 to $4,000, part cash. Address F, 49 Walnut-st.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN with $1,500 cash wants to enter into an established well-paying business as partner. Address O L, P. O. Box 52.

PARTNER WANTED—IN MERCHANDISE BUSIness, with $300; pays well, without risk; expenses light. Call at 112 East Madison-st., Room 22.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN OF MEANS wishes to engage in some light, paying business, with one of energy and money. Address J N S, P. O. Box 430, South Bend, Ind.

PARTNER WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLlars will secure a half interest in an established business. Security given. 122 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH, or will trade

One 20 to 25 horse-power Engine.
One 24-inch Swing 8 ft bed Screw-cutting Iron Lathe.
One 24-inch Swing Wood Turning Lathe.
One Power Press Drill.
One Walker Siding Saw.

The above machinery is all in good repair and had but little use. Most of it nearly new. Will sell separate or as a lot, to suit purchasers. Address J. S. & G. C. ORR, Michigan City, Ind.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—OIL FINISHERS, AND ONE MAN TO take charge of finishers' room; carvers and one designer, and machine hands. Office, 35 South Union-st. J. AWAIT & CO.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—15 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Ohio, wages $1.75 per day, board $3.50 per week; also 25 woodchoppers. Apply at 214 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

WANTED—100 CHOPPERS FOR SOUTHERN Michigan, pay $1.25 per cord, steady work. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 269 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 50 WOOD CHOPPERS for Southern Michigan. Apply for particulars to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN AND SMART BOYS WITH small cash can make $3 to $4 a day selling Henry's non-explosive for kerosene. Costs 10 cents, sells for 50 cents. RAY & CO., Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—AT 150 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 9, small capital men in business worth $5,000 a year. I. S. RICHARDSON.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE house in Boston, travelling salesmen for the Illinois and Iowa trade; none but men of experience need apply. Address P. O. Box 2178, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—MEN SEEKING BUSINESS TO SELL new articles. Outfit, $3 to $10. Pays immensely. Any one can sell, for everybody wants these goods. American Novelty Company, 138 South Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN TO WORK for good wages. Must have $150 cash. Apply at 504 Wabash-av., afternoon.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG-CHANG; ONE agent sold 78 boxes in one day; a mechanic who had never sold anything before cleared $62 in twelve days; every family buys it, any one can sell it; don't fail to secure an agency that will pay from $20 to $40 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO whom steady employment will be given. Call at or address, with stamp, 167 South Clark-st., Room 26.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES, at Mercantile Oyster and Coffee Room, 107 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE GOOD COOK AND ONE GIRL to wait on a table. City restaurant, No. 47 South LaSalle-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY TO sell rubber goods for ladies and children; $3 to $7 a day can be made on small capital. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS assistant bookkeeper, clerk, or extra help during the holidays; understands German; small salary required. Kindly address X 49, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WATCHMAKER—who understands his trade thoroughly. Can speak several languages. Address, N 1, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl in a small private family to do general housework; she is just after coming over; she can talk no English. Please call or address 274 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL WHO understands doing of work, in a small private family. Reference given. Please call at 134 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART GERMAN woman, to make herself useful around the house and to take care of children, and assist in sewing. Inquire or direct B. FRANK, 179 East Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO general house-work in a private family or kitchen work. Two years' reference. Call at No. 314 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young American lady, fully acquainted with all household duties. Would like a home in some small family. Address, N 31, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by city real estate. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at Lassen's Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD SECURITIES. L. B. CARSWELL, 149 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM $25 TO $500, ON COLlateral security for short time. Address H., Post office Box 59.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, and other valuable securities, at Central Loan Office, 206 State-st.

TO LOAN—ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELry, and other merchandise as collateral security, in sums to suit. E. BERMAN, southwest corner Clark and Monroe-sts., Room 5.

WANTED—$5,000 WORTH OF FIRST-CLASS PURchase money notes. Apply to or address C. S. WALLER, 336 State-st., Room 2.

WE MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE AND HOUSEhold goods of any description, also pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise, or make liberal advances on same when left with us for sale. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

$20,000. AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN wishes to exchange a $20,000 mortgage for an interest in some good paying business. Address P. O. Box 2738, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—GOOD BOARD, PLEASant rooms, at low prices; house newly furnished, and all modern improvements.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE; good board at $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

West Side.

70 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER CLINTON—Good board and pleasant rooms can be obtained.

506 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR UNION Park—A suite of desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for gentleman and wife or four single gents, with board. House has all modern improvements. Terms very moderate.

North Side.

126 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—SUITE OF PARlors, hot and cold water, unfurnished except carpets; have one front room, nicely furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also two single rooms, all with first-class table board.

Hotels.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st.—A few more desirable rooms, single or en suite, at moderate rates to permanent boarders for the winter.

JOHNSTONE HOUSE, 114 AND 116 WEST MADison-st.—Good rooms, with board, $6. Commutation tickets, 21 meals, $4.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms with board at $7 to $10 per week. Transient, $2 per day. Day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM for a gentleman and wife at $12 per week, fire and lights included, in the vicinity of Chicago; Englewood or Hyde Park preferred. Address U 77, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CLOTHES-WRINGERS OF ALL KINDS REPAIRed; new rolls, $2 each, $3.50 a pair; new wringers, $5 and $6. H. S. THAYER & CO., 53 West Washington-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

RABBITS WANTED—A LOT OF TAME (LIVE) rabbits wanted immediately; no white or gray. C. KENNEDY, 275½ West Randolph-st.

RAILROAD TICKETS ARE BOUGHT AND SOLD at 77 Clark-st. Save the discount. A. H. POWELL, Ticket Broker.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE BOSTON LAUNDRY HAS REMOVED TO 4 Eldridge court. Work warranted; prices moderate.

WEST TROY LAUNDRY, 104 WEST WASHINGton-st. Gents' wear, $1 per dozen; ladies', $1.25 per dozen.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A JOB LOT OR A general stock of dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes; for particulars, address M 40, Tribune office, giving time and place of meeting on Monday next.

LOST AND FOUND.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED WITH THE GENtleman who captured the clothing, jewelry, etc., from 390 West Adams-st. Saturday afternoon, Dec. 6. Address with confidence D H P, 186 South Canal-st.

LOST—SATURDAY EVENING, AT HOOLEY'S, A cameo ear-ring, with setting of Roman gold and pearls. A liberal reward will be given for its return to 570 Michigan-av.

$500 REWARD—ANY ONE RETURNING THE notes, books, and papers taken from my safe on the night of Dec. 5, 1873, will receive the above reward and no questions asked. O. P. BAKER, 405 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SINGING BIRDS—JUST ARRIVED from Germany a large lot of the best Hartz Mountain canary and other singing birds, at 24 East Kinzie-st., Cleveland House. H. KESTNER.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE PARLOR OR OFFICE stoves; nearly new. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 210 LaSalle-st., corner of Adams.

FOR SALE—A WHOLESALE STOCK OF NOTIONS and jewelry, very cheap. Country buyers, peddlers, agents call. D'UTASSY, 159 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, Loan Broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

INSTRUCTION.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FAMILY ON SOUTH Side, to teach music and drawing, by a young lady; would take small salary with good home. Highest references given. Address R 66, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—W. H. GREGORY—LET ME HEAR from you. Your son has arrived from England. Address AMALIA GREGORY, care George F. Rowell & Co., New York.

CRIME.

Seduction and Death—A Young Lady of Good Family Dies in the Indianapolis Home for the Friendless.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 6.—An event has just been made public which has created a great stir in society. A month ago, a young lady of standing in the community was taken to the Home for the Friendless, where she remained until Nov. 5, when she was confined. During the night of the next day she was left unattended, and was found dead the next morning. On entering the institution she gave the name of Wilson, but the Matron suggested Smith as a more convenient pseudonym, and by this name she was known to the inmates. The body was surreptitiously taken to an undertaker's shop, where it was coffined. It was then secretly shipped to Lawrenceburg, Ind., for interment. No burial permit was obtained. The matter finally reached the ears of the health officers, and an investigation followed, showing the lady's real name to be Ward, and that she comes from an estimable family having three adult daughters. The deceased had been seduced and taken to the Home for confinement. She died, and the body was shipped out of the city secretly to avoid publicity. A warrant is out for the undertaker, who will be arrested to-day. The Home is a reformatory institution, heretofore in good standing, but it is now understood that this is not the first case of the kind. Startling developments are expected from the pending investigation.

Shooting Affair in Beardstown, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., Dec. 7.—Quite a serious shooting affair occurred this morning at the depot hotel in this city. Two young men, named Pat Varley and Dennis McCarty, entered the hotel and immediately began to create a disturbance. Varley, in particular, was very boisterous. Mr. J. Owen, one of the proprietors of the hotel, finally ordered Varley to leave the house, which he refused to do. Mr. Owen then attempted to put him out, but McCarty interfered, saying that Varley should not be put out. In the midst of the disturbance, Varley drew a pistol and fired at Owen, the ball striking his breast-bone, and glancing, inflicted a not very dangerous flesh-wound. Varley and McCarty both escaped during the confusion, taking with them a team belonging to McCarty's father. Varley is a dangerous character. He shot a man in this place about a year ago, for which he has yet to answer. Officers immediately started in pursuit, and captured both men at Meredosia. They were brought back and lodged in jail to await trial.

Burglary in Amboy, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Dec. 7.—The residence of J. Arnold, at Amboy, Ind., was entered last night by burglars, and robbed of $3,000 in money, the proceeds of the sale of Mr. Arnold's store, received only yesterday. There is no clue to the robbers.

Body-Snatching in Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Dec. 7.—The rumored disappearance of the body of Dr. Wiesse continues to cause much excitement, and last evening the grave was opened by the cemetery authorities, and found to contain only the outer case of the coffin. It is now thought the body was stolen before the burial. If so, it must have been through the connivance of the Coroner. The body of Mr. Miller, who was buried a short time since in the new Catholic cemetery, is also supposed to have been stolen, and probably his grave will be opened to-morrow.

The Harrodsburg Tragedy.

Harrodsburg, Ky. (Dec. 2), Correspondence of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The account sent you the day after the fatal affray occurred, and which was published in your issue of Nov. 29, was as near correct as could be ascertained at that time, so conflicting were the accounts even of eye-witnesses. The *Kentucky People* is mistaken in reporting five of the Daviess family as engaged in the fight, when there were only three—Theodore H. Daviess, Sr., his eldest son Theodore, Jr., aged about 24 or 25, and Larue Daviess, aged 19, all of whom were killed, as has been stated. Caldwell Daviess, a younger son, a boy about 15 or 16, was present at the beginning of the fight, but was unarmed and took no part in it. Eugene Daviess, another son, who is a mere child, 7 or 8 years old, was present, and, of course, had no hand in the matter. Eugene, seeing his father fall, after a ball had pierced his heart, ran to him, and, lifting his head in his arms, exclaimed, "Oh! father, don't die!" and, while the bullets were whistling through the court-room, the little fellow remained at his post, watching over the dying body of his parent.

Such daring courage is seldom witnessed as was displayed by Phil B. Thompson, Jr., and Theodore Daviess, Jr. After the latter had his pistol-hand shattered by a bullet, he caught the determined glance of his antagonist, and both deliberately advanced, and each, placing his revolver against the breast of the other, attempted to fire. Fortunately both weapons failed, when the combatants began to pound each other's head with them. Young Daviess was afterwards shot through the body, and died the next morning, after he had sent messages of forgiveness to his enemies.

The triple funeral services were held in the Methodist church on Friday morning, and an imposing and touching funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. W. P. Harvey, of the Baptist church. The church was crowded, and the procession was a large one, to be seen in so small a town, which followed the three corpses to their last resting place. The father, Theodore H. Daviess, Sr., was buried in one grave, and the two sons, Theodore and Caldwell, were laid side by side in another. Mr. Daviess leaves a widow, three younger sons, and two daughters, who were dependent upon him and the deceased sons for support.

Our whole community regrets the melancholy and sad affair, but none more so, perhaps, than do the Thompsons themselves, who regard their participation in the tragedy as an unfortunate necessity. The examining trial has been set for the 16th inst.

Fears have been entertained by many of our citizens that the trouble was not over, and that it would be renewed by the friends of the deceased, but I have been assured by their counsel that all such fears are groundless, and that they are resolved to prosecute only according to law. We learn that Capt. Thompson's wound is improving, and John B. Thompson, his son, who was shot in the thumb, is out of doors, though he carries his arm in a sling. The other two sons were not wounded, as at first stated, though their clothes were perforated by bullets.

The New York State Election—Official Returns.

ALBANY, Dec. 3.—The following are the official figures of the recent election, as they appear in the office of the Secretary of State, prepared for the Board of State Canvassers:

Secretary of State—Thayer		390,563
	Willers	399,774
	Williams (Temperance)	3,238
Willers' majority, 9,211.		
Comptroller—Hopkins		337,992
	Nichols	333,927
Hopkins' majority, 4,065.		
Treasurer—Fort		329,241
	Raines	342,046
Raines' majority, 12,805.		
State Engineer—Taylor		327,365
	Sweet	342,067
Sweet's majority, 14,702.		
Attorney-General—Silliman		330,357
	Pratt	340,468
Pratt's majority, 10,111.		
Canal Commissioner—Mead		329,861
	Jackson	341,091
Jackson's majority, 11,230		
State Prison Inspector—Platt		337,572
	Millspaugh	333,812
Platt's majority, 3,760.		

Constitutional amendments, appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court—Yes, 115,337; No, 319,979. Majority against, 204,642.

Appointment of Local Judges—Yes, 118,725; No. 319,660. Majority against, 200,835.

It is possible that a consideration of defective ballots may change the above figures slightly, but not materially. It will be seen that Mr. Williams, the Temperance candidate for Secretary of State, received 3,238 votes. The vote for the other candidates on the same ticket is about the same. No summing up of the vote on the Constitutional amendments has heretofore been given. It will be seen that the proposition to appoint Judges was overwhelmingly defeated.

The Convention of Short-Horn Breeders.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 5.

The convention assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and listened first to a paper read by Dr. A. C. Stevenson, on short-horns, in the matter of milk and meat. He gave the cost of keeping and the return of one cow for one year. He estimated a cow to be worth $346 per annum, counting the milk produced and the calf raised, provided the calf was fed upon flax seed jea, instead of milk.

Mr. Miles stated that the younger animal of the short-horn specie was of greater comparative value than the older; that it gave a greater return for food consumed than the older one.

Wm. Gaines stated that he had taken twenty-two of his short-horn breed to market, their average weight being 2,809 pounds each. He also stated that his cattle had been fed rank the first three years, and the last upon corn all the time, that they were four years old when he sold them; There was no difference in the weight between the high grades and thoroughbreds. They gained more by feeding them corn in the summer than in the winter. The white cattle did not stand the winter as well as the red cattle did, but they picked up better than the red.

Dr. Stevenson said that cattle fed every bit as well on corn in the summer as they did in the winter.

Mr. Thrasher said that he would call the attention of stock-raisers to the fact that it was of advantage to them to raise stock that would mature easily, and that in his opinion the short-horns were the best.

A long paper was read on the New York Mills sales of the Duchess stock, last September, prepared by Mr. A. S. Matthews, of Virginia. The essay dealt largely in the history of that breed of cattle, and the essayist in general advanced the opinion that the Duchess stock of the New York Mills, although a remarkable breed, was overestimated, and at the September sales had brought prices altogether out of proportion with their merits as compared with other celebrated breeds.

The Committee on Fairs recommended all agricultural societies to require the pedigree of animals receiving awards, that they may be placed on file for publication and future use. The entry books should be so arranged as to show the two first crosses of animals to which awards are made. In view of the difficulty of obtaining a competent committee to award on short-horns, we advise that the number be fixed at three, and that especial effort be made to procure the services of men of acknowledged capacity in this direction. Concurred in.

A long discussion, occupying the afternoon and evening, arose on a motion made by Mr. Bedford, of Paris, Kentucky, to erase from the American Herd Book names of all animals whose pedigree cannot be traced back on both sides to imported stock. Mr. L. F. Allen, of Buffalo, editor of the American Herd Book, made a long and exciting fight against the resolution. He was aided by the Hon. David Christie, of Ontario, and several other gentlemen. The resolution found many favorers, and, after it was changed to a recommendation rather than a command, it finally passed by a close vote. The vote was reconsidered eventually, and the resolution tabled.

Springfield, Ill., was chosen as the next place of meeting, and the convention adjourned to meet the first Monday in December next.

THE OIL-REGION.

From Franklin to Corry—Oil City.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CORRY, Pa., Dec. 1, 1873.

At Franklin the great oil-region begins. Along the valley, up the slope of the hills, and even upon their summits, the frame-works of the boring derricks, in groups and clusters, are to be seen,—none of the wells being productive enough to pay working, however lucrative they may have been heretofore. Here fortunes have been made and lost; and here are to be met the largest men I ever met in any country. It seems as if a race of giants had peopled these mountain-ranges.

From Franklin our course lay up the Allegheny River 7 miles to the mouth of Oil Creek. We passed many huge sheet-iron tanks full of crude oil, each containing from 30,000 to 40,000 barrels; and derricks in groups and clusters on the banks of the river and up the hill-sides. At the mouth of Oil Creek is

OIL CITY,—

appropriately named, for everything looks oily. There is oil in tanks, oil in barrels, oil swimming on the water in the creek; the air smells of oil. The derricks are so thick they remind one of fields full of old, deadened trees. They line the creek, climb the hill-sides, and spread away for miles on the summits. But the little steam-engines which work the machinery are still; but little work is done now, because the recent strike of spouting wells in another district of country, flowing their 1,000 barrels per day, have so depressed the market that a 50-barrel, which has to be obtained by pumping, will not pay expenses. But it is a curious feature of these flowing wells, that, in a few days, they begin to fall off, until they have to apply the pumping apparatus, and they decline finally to 100, and as low as 50, barrels per day.

OIL IS A STRANGE PRODUCT.

Its origin baffles the researches of the geologists. No sooner is one theory taken for a basis than some new development of a new well overthrows all their established rules, and leaves them lost in a labyrinth of speculation. Some of these wells have been sunk as deep as 1,700 feet, going down through the new red sandstone stratum, then a layer of sand, on through the old red sandstone, then a bed of sand, and on through the granite stratum, sand, quartz, and into a light yellow sand, when the oil spurts forth with volumes of gas, producing a roaring sound, much like that of the steam of a heavy engine when blowing off. Some wells are found just below the lime, slate, and coal strata, but are not so productive as the deeper ones.

The oil on the surface of the water in Oil Creek is the seepage and waste from the pipes and tanks. The rocks and banks of the stream are black, as if painted with coal-tar.

The oil is all handled by

PIPES AND PUMPS.

Pipes are laid by pipe-companies for miles, and the oil conducted for 25 or 30 miles to huge tanks or cisterns. The cars are run along near the tanks, and the oil is drawn off by another pipe-arrangement into the car-tanks, and so conveyed to the markets for refining. The car-tanks are laid horizontally on platform-cars, and contain 40 or 50 barrels each. When one of these oil-trains is in motion, 25 or 30 cars in a train, running the curves of the creek, look not unlike a huge serpent gliding along in wriggling curves.

THE CRUDE OIL

is put upon the market at Titusville, Oil City, and Franklin, very much like the grain at Chicago, or stocks on Wall street, New York, and is attended with the same fluctuations and excitements. It has its Bulls and Bears, who buy short or sell long,—a scrip of paper representing so many barrels in tank, or certificate of pipe company, being the only tangible substance in view as a basis of transaction.

Oil City is jammed in between high hills at the mouth of Oil Creek, in a narrow valley. Some of the houses are built up against a precipitous hill,—the small, shrubby timber hanging over the roof. A railway called the Inclined Plane runs up a rugged point of one of the hills, with a steam-engine at the top, which so operates that, when it draws up one car, it lets down another. In this way the inhabitants who reside hundreds of feet above the town pass to and fro. On the hill to the south of the creek are the private residences, many of them clinging to the side of the hill, very much as dormer-windows on a steep roof of a house.

A long bridge stretches across the Allegheny River to a town on the opposite side called South Oil City, which is on better ground. Yet most of the business is at the mouth of the creek, on the north side, in the narrow valley, surrounded by oil-tanks and derricks, which is the centre of all oil operations

FOR THE WORLD.

It is also a great railroad centre. Here the Allegheny Valley, Oil Creek & Corry, branch of Lake Shore, and Great Western Railroads concentrate. A snort of the whistle and clang of the locomotive-bell salute the ears morning and night, and a stream of travelers are rushing about for refreshments. Directly the "All aboard" is shouted, and away whirls the train; then dashes by a long oil train; then here comes another passenger; and the little town of 8,000 inhabitants is in a continual buzz. The Allegheny Valley Road gives an outlet by Pittsburgh for the Philadelphia, Boston, and Cincinnati trade; the Lake Shore and Great Western for Cleveland, Chicago, and the West; the Oil Creek & Corry Road for Buffalo, New York, and all the Eastern markets; and the trade is immense.

Leaving the noisy, oily little city for Corry, we passed through the great pine-ranges which are the boast of Northern Pennsylvania; and, as we wound around the points and curves of the creek, we soon became conscious that we had left the oil-region. The air became pure and sweet, and the water in the creek looked clear and bright. H.

The Recent Death from Chloroform in Boston.

From the Medical and Surgical Journal.

This case has attracted much attention, not only from the attempt made just after the accident to pass the death off as one from ether, but also, when it became evident that it was due to chloroform, from anxiety to see what would be the conclusions of a Boston jury. The verdict is all that could be desired, as it expresses emphatically the feeling of the profession, and we do not find fault that Dr. Eastham was spared the well-deserved censure which he must have expected. The misfortunes of the past should be remembered only as warnings for the future. The use of chloroform is least justifiable where ether is best known; there is less excuse for its use in America than in Europe, and least of all in this city. After this verdict, nothing but very exceptional circumstances will warrant its administration. It appears in the evidence that several dentists are in the habit of giving whichever anæsthetic they see fit, regardless of the patient. We hope that this custom is not general, and would advise any who may persist in it not to be too sure that after another patient who shall have asked for ether has been killed by chloroform, the verdict may not contain besides other disagreeable words, the adjective "criminal."

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Extracts from the Documents Accompanying the Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The following extracts are made from the diplomatic correspondence:

OBSTRUCTIONS TO TRADE WITH THE PLATE COUNTRIES.

Our Minister to the Argentine Republic reports to the Department of State certain difficulties and obstructions which militate against an increase of commerce between the United States and the River Plate countries. Not to speak of the want of direct steam communication he mentions, first: The necessity that all freight sent by steamer from New York to the River Plate must be landed at Rio, pay the various Custom-House charges and pass a tedious Custom-House process. Even the houses of business that have responsible agents at Rio have their goods delayed there from two to four months. Six months is not an unusual delay for packages of valuable merchandise which has been shipped by steam in hope of a quick arrival. The second obstruction is the neglect and refusal of the United States line of steamers from New York to Rio to encourage the quick passage of freight and mails to the River Plate. If the mail could arrive regularly and promptly, it would enable merchants to place a greater confidence in their transactions with their correspondents in the States, and consequently increase the amount of these transactions. If small packages of merchandise, and especially samples, could be sent by steamer without delay, at Rio it would cause a very large increase of orders for certain classes of goods, and create a market for many articles that are now practically excluded from these countries.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

It is understood, although our Minister cannot speak with certainty, that the cost to Brazil alone in the Paraguayan war was not less than $600,000,000. The independence of Paraguay is nominal rather than actual. The obligation imposed upon her people by the recognition of the Brazilian indemnity is far beyond their ability to meet.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Minister Low informs the Department of State that the Prince and Ministers of China have on several occasions expressed their satisfaction at the generous and kind reception of the thirty Chinese students who left in June last for the United States, and the sending of the second installment two months earlier than the date originally fixed on shows that the undertaking has thus far more than met the expectations of its promoters.

HAYTI AND SAN DOMINGO.

It appears from the diplomatic correspondence that the Haytien Government, in August last, expressed its desire for a treaty of peace with San Domingo, but the Dominican Government refused to listen to the proposition until the Haytiens shall have plainly shown by their acts that they desire to live as good neighbors.

SPANISH-AMERICAN COMMERCE.

Our Minister to Ecuador suggests the establishment of American shipping connections as the means requisite for the restoration of Spanish-American commerce. The matter of imports will amount to nothing when such lines are afforded. As naturally as rivers seek the sea will Spanish-American commerce turn to North American marts when the proper aqueducts are afforded.

GERMAN EMIGRATION.

Our Minister at Berlin says the German Government would probably take measures for such a change in the laws as would subject emigrant agents to more stringent control, if not prohibit them altogether. Meanwhile the Saxon Government, without awaiting the result of the deliberations of the Government of the Empire, has already issued an order expelling from its territory all agents of emigration who do not possess the right of German citizenship.

THE COOLIE TRADE AT THE HAWAIIN ISLANDS.

The Secretary of State in June last addressed a letter to our Minister at the Hawaiian Islands against the importation of coolies, saying it is a grave consideration for the Government of those islands whether they will so far brave public opinion elsewhere as to incur the imputation of countenancing that which is virtually the slave trade under another name, for the purpose of supplying the labor demand.

THE LONDON POLICE.

An Outcry of the Press—Arrests of Aristocrats—Privileges of Caste—The Life Guards in Quod—Charges of Perjury—The Military and Police by the Ears.

London (Nov. 17) Correspondence of the Boston Post.

If you were to believe the outry that is being made by some of the papers here, you would imagine the dominions of King Lud to be in a state of anarchy. Order, to credit them, is overthrown, and the demon of misrule is paramount. Inquiring a little more closely into the whys and wherefores, you discover that the metropolitan police has, all of a sudden, become grossly incompetent to perform its duties. London is at the mercy of the thieves, garroters, and assaulters. There is a discouraging dearth of protection to the person and property, and what is the evidence of all this? For what reason is it, really, that the resignation of Col. Henderson is frantically demanded, and Mr. Lowe, the new Home Minister, is pathetically exhorted to be "vigorous" and "firm?" Why, the two most potent charges brought against the police are that, one night, on Regent street, two policemen saw a row going on, and went up to put a stop to it. In the middle of the crowd they saw an excited personage who seemed to be belaboring two other men. Utterly oblivious that this individual, who was certainly justifying his name, which was "Best," was a "gentleman," they took him in charge, locked him over night in the station, and he was brought next morning before the magistrate. It then appeared, from his own testimony, that he really was "a gentleman;" that he had been assaulted while going on the even tenor of his way by some roughs; that he was doing his "best" to defend himself when the police came up; and that he was suffering from unspeakable indignation because he had been so incontinently abused by the guardians of the law. Whereupon the magistrate soothed his wounded spirits with honeyed words, and gave the too zealous policemen an exceedingly acrid piece of his magisterial mind. Here was a gentleman—a gentleman, mark you—dishonored for life by being over-night in quod. And why? Because the *Daily Telegraph* would actually persuade you the Chief Commissioner is a military man! It all comes of the Government not taking the advice of the *Telegraph*, long ago, *not* to appoint a military man. But the police did not stop short with the iniquity of their proceeding against the barristerial Best. Shortly after a number of officers of the Life Gurds, accompanied by their commander, Col. Fraser, were noisy and turbulent in the entrance-way to the Argyll dancing-rooms, in the Haymarket. Asked to take their departure by the proprietor, they refused; whereupon the police were called in, and Col. Fraser and the young lordlings—his officers, were, after much kicking, cuffing, and Army-and-Navy Club profanity, consigned to the reflective solitude of Bow street. Next day a repetition of the Best scene, on a large scale, in the Police Court. One after another Col. Fraser and his lordlings went upon the stand and swore lustily on behalf of their own virtue. They were all perfectly sober. They were as mild as lambs. They were going in to the rooms almost on tip-toes. They conversed almost in whispers. The police, like vultures, fell upon them unawares. Going to the Argyll to have a dance and ogle the pretty, though rather boisterous belles of the saloon, they were consigned to what Mantalini would call "demnition, damp, moist, unpleasant" quarters in a police station. Again the magistrate rose to the level of the occasion. Society was to be vindicated. The sacred rights of gentlemen—not to speak of officers in Her Majesty's service, the sons of Marquises and of Earls, denizens of Belgravia and Bayswater—had been invaded; such as these had been treated like a disturber of the peace out at elbows. Col. Fraser and his comrades were politely bowed out of court; the unlucky policemen received the overpowering frown of British justice. But Col. Fraser was not satisfied. He vowed by all that was gallant and great that he would bring actions against the policemen for perjury. Military "honor" was sullied; it must be vindicated. The Colonel thundered about the United Service and army and navy, vowing vengeance. But now steps in His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, and says to Col. Fraser, "No; it is not advisable to bring your actions for perjury. Gentlemen need not vindicate themselves against the scum of the police." In his eminence at the Horse-Guards the Duke of Cambridge will not permit the military caste to come into collision with that lower element, the civil power. Meanwhile, Col. Henderson, the Chief-Commissioner of Police, hastens to say, on the other hand, that he believes the policemen, and not the officers; and intimates that Col. Fraser dare not bring the actions he threatens. All this makes what old Pepys would have called "a very pretty quarrel;" and the military and civil defenders of the town are understood to be, metaphorically it is fortunate, at swords' points. The significant phase of the matter is that these events have given rise to the indignant invectives in the papers against the police of which I have spoken. It is one more example of the inveterate worship of caste distinctions even among otherwise very sensible Englishmen. How many hundreds of poor fellows, do you suppose, are arrested in London in a year, on far less provocation than were Mr. Barrister Best and the Hon. Col. Fraser? How many are sentenced to pay heavy fines on far scanter testimony than that against these "gentlemen"? Even supposing—as in the case of Best was probably true—that a mistake was made, and the wrong man plucked, is it not certain that similar mistakes are made at the squalid East End every month? Why do we not have truculent indignation over these from the "Liberal" press? The reason is that in free and democratic England a gentleman is still a privileged character. To call a gentleman a liar or a thief is far worse than to apply these epithets to a porter or bricklayer. To grasp a noisy gentlemen by the coat-collar is a much more heinous offense. The police arrest every night poor men in Soho and Finsbury, whom they find staggering home drunk, though they stagger quietly. I should like to see a policeman so arrest the young Lord whom I saw plunging stormily across Eaton Square, not very long ago, or the score of drunken young bucks whom you may meet on Pall Mall almost any night, returning from champagne suppers at their clubs or chambers. I have, indeed, heard that the police, by a strange mistake, got hold of the Prince of Wales one night, some years ago, but on being told by a noble Duke who was with him that he was "Albert Edward," dropped him like a hot potato and scampered off as if for dear life. The papers have been in the habit of blaming the police for being too lax; now, it seems, they are too zealous. But, to be sure, Col. Henderson is a military man; and that accounts for all shortcomings or excesses, whichever it may be. Between these two charges, however, coming from the same sources, I conceive the position of a London policeman to be more than ever unenviable; and for all the clamor against them I do not see but that London is quite as safe as ever it was.

INTELLIGENCE OF ANIMALS.

The Facility with Which They Return to Their Accustomed Haunts.

The Boston *Traveller* notes that the singular facility with which certain animals return to their accustomed abodes after having been taken away to strange and distant places, has always been a subject of wonder. No philosophical reason has ever yet been assigned for the faculty, a power by which animals are thus enabled to find their way home without any guide other than pure instinct, or some superior and still more mysterious faculty. The cat, though carried from home to a great distance by a tortuous path, and so concealed as to have seen nothing of the ground over which it was taken, as not even to know the direction of its journey, will turn its steps, in the first moment of its freedom, to its wonted haunts. The carrier pigeon, by a still more wonderful exercise of the same sagacity, will travel thousands of miles across oceans where there can be no trace of its path, and from distances whence no sense of sight or of smell can possibly guide its motions, and with inconceivable rapidity and unvarying directness pursue its homeward course. Migratory birds, after months of absence from their native places, will return with faultless certainty to build their nests in the same neighborhood, and upon the same cherished tree. The means by which this is accomplished is beyond human reason or knowledge. The intuitive power which it involves baffles scientific investigation, and it has not entered into the imagination of man to conceive of the physical or soul capacity with which animals are thus endowed.

A late number of the *Bulletin de la Societe Royal Protectrice des Animaux*, published at Brussels, contains some anecdotes illustrative of this inexplicable faculty of animals, which are worth noticing for the bene[illegible] of American readers who are curious in such matters. A dog was sent, as a present to a friend, a distance of twenty-five miles. He was conveyed in a closed basket in a covered carriage. On the night of his arrival at his place of destination, the dog contrived to make his escape, and before noon the next day had returned to the point of departure, although the route traversed a chain of steep and rugged mountains.

Two or three cattle disappeared one night from a large herd that was being driven from the mountains in Wales to the London market, and it was supposed that they had been stolen. Five days afterward the stray cattle appeared at the place in the mountains from which they had been driven, having traveled, in returning to their first love, at least 150 miles. The incident is not merely a verification of Scripture, that the ox knoweth his owner as well as the ass his master's crib, but it is a complete refutation of the proverbial libel against the intelligence of that patient and useful animal.

Crabs, it is well known, are generally taken to market alive, being confined in boxes, in mass. The fishermen of Falmouth, in England, are accustomed to collect their crabs jointly, or at least to throw them into one mass for transportation to market. They take care, however, to mark the shells by branding them with a hot iron in such a manner as that each one may know the lot which belongs to him. When thus marked they are packed in boxes and conveyed to market in boats, some ten miles from the rocky clefts whence they are taken. In one instance, when a boat-load thus marked and packed had reached Falmouth harbor within a mile or two, one of the boxes was broken, and a considerable number of the imprisoned crabs made their escape simultaneously, and, as it would seem, by a concerted arrangement. Plunging into the water, the happy fugitives made their way home to their native crannies, where, three days afterward, the fishermen found many of them, recognizing them by the brand of slavery upon their backs. They had traveled 10 miles, at least, on their homeward journey. It was necessary, in the first place, that they should find their way from the boat to the entrance of the harbor of Falmouth, from whence they directed their steps to the rocks of Cape Lizard. But how they should have known whether to turn to the right or to the left is the greatest mystery of the extraordinary feat. How they got over the distance which separated them from their rocky habitats, is less mysterious: for they were probably of the species called "soldier" crabs, and accustomed, it may be, to long marches. It is not uncommon in the West Indies, where they abound, to find them upon foraging expeditions six or eight miles from the shore.

The most remarkable instance of the mysterious and unerring faculty by which animals, under all conceivable circumstances, are enabled to find their way home through strange districts of country and from great distances, remains to be related. The Archduke and Archduchess of Austria spent a portion of last winter at Menton, where, in the hotel in which they lodged, was a little black spaniel of remarkable beauty and captivating "tricks and manners." The Archduchess became so attached to him that upon her return to Vienna she persuaded the landlord to allow him to accompany her. The little spaniel was soon installed in the ducal palace as a favorite, and treated with every mark of tenderness and consideration that might lead him to forget his old home and associations. But the fascination of a residence at court had no power over his better nature. One day he suddenly disappeared, and every effort to discover his whereabouts was unavailing. There was consternation and grief at Vienna, but at Menton there was surprise and joy. The faithful spaniel appeared in the course of a few days at his old home, covered with dust and fainting with fatigue. He had found his way back through a country wholly unknown to him, having traveled a distance of about 1,500 miles. But the devotion of the animal had been manifested at the cost of his life. The privations and extraordinary exertions of the journey had induced a disease of the lungs, from which in a few days he died.

SUICIDE OF AN ARMY OFFICER.

Col. Robert Morrow Dies by His Own Hand at San Francisco—No Known Cause for the Sad Deed.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 27.

Shortly after half-past 6 o'clock this morning the inmates of the Occidental Hotel were startled by two reports of a pistol in the house, following in quick succession. On investigation, it was found that Col. Robert Morrow, Paymaster in the United States Army, had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The Coroner was notified, and an inquest was held in a room adjoining the one occupied by the deceased. The following is the full evidence elicited at the inquest:

Dr. F. A. Holman testified that between 6 and half-past 6 o'clock in the morning he was called from his bed by a servant of the house, who said an army officer had killed himself. He went to the room designated, and found a man lying on a pillow at the foot of the bed, evidently for the convenience of reading, as it brought his head near the gas jet. There were books on the bed. Blood was flowing freely from his mouth. He was, apparently, dying, and had a very faint pulse. He expired about fifteen minutes after the doctor entered the room.

Hugh Sinclair testified that he is a night watchman at the hotel. About fifteen minutes after 6 o'clock this morning the office bell rang for him twice. He was on the third floor at the time. He went to the office, and the night clerk informed him that a pistol-shot had been fired off in the wing above, and he had better go and see what was the matter. Went to the wing and found the door of room No. 63 open. There was a strong scent of burnt powder in the hall. The deceased was lying on the bed, holding a large revolver in his right hand. Took the pistol and placed it on the bureau. The wounded man was alive, but insensible. His eyes were closed. Called Dr. Holman, and he immediately came down from his room. Heard two pistol-shots in quick succession. The sound appeared like a heavy plank falling on a floor. Was on the third floor, in another wing of the building, when the shots were fired.

Dr. Edwin Bently, who made an examination of the body in the presence of the jury, testified: He found that a pistol-ball had entered the roof of the mouth on the left side, passing upward and backward behind the left eye, lodging in the brain, and fracturing the base of the skull in its passage, producing nearly instant death.

J. L. Jones testified that he was intimately acquainted with the deceased, and saw him about half-past 8 o'clock last evening. Yesterday he visited Jones' store, and they went to luncheon together. He complained of feeling ill. Was in the store several times during the day. About half-past 6 o'clock in the evening they went to Maison Doree to dinner, where they remained until 8 o'clock. He ate a little soup and said he felt much better. They then walked to the corner of Sutter and Kearny streets and separated. He appeared to be in good spirits. He was usually in good spirits when well. He complained that he could not sleep soundly at night. When they separated the deceased said he would go to bed, as he had slept but little the night before. He has a mother and sister residing in Tennessee. Know nothing of any trouble on his mind. He was a man who drank wine occasionally, but he drank nothing yesterday. He was 28 years of age, and a native of Tennessee.

Col. George K. Brady, of the United States army, testified that the deceased was a Major and Paymaster in the army, and Colonel by brevet in the army. Was with him from 10 o'clock until half-past 10 last evening. He then started up-stairs, saying that he was going to bed to get a good sleep. He appeared unusually cheerful. Know of no motive or cause for the act. He purchased a book before going to bed.

The book—"Middlemarch"—found on the bed of the deceased was shown to the witness, and he recognized it as similar in appearance to the one purchased last evening.

The jury found the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death on the 27th day of November, 1873, at the Occidental Hotel, from a pistol-shot in the head, inflicted by himself with suicidal intent. We find that the deceased was a native of Tennessee, an officer in the United States army, and 28 years of age."

Col. Morrow received his commission as Major in the army in May, 1867. For two years from this date he served as the private secretary of President Andrew Johnson. At the expiration of President Johnson's term of office Col. Morrow was appointed a Paymaster in the army, and two years ago was assigned to the Arizona Division. About a month since he came to this city from Arizona and settled up his accounts with the Government. It is stated by his friends that he was recently assigned to duty in this city. There is a curious coincidence in connection with the suicide of Col. Morrow. His predecessor as Paymaster in Arizona, Col. Dana, also committed suicide about two years ago, by throwing himself out of a window of a building on Goat Island. Col. Morrow was a man of brilliant attainments and agreeable manners, and possessed spirits of unusual buoyancy.

PALESTINE EXPLORATION.

Important Movement to Illuminate Biblical History.

From the New York Herald, Dec. 5.

The reader is doubtless aware of the existence in this city of the Palestine Exploration Society, of which Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., is President. This Society has had an expedition in the field, during the last season, engaged in a thorough scientific survey of the country east of the Jordan. Lieut. Eagar Z. Steever, Jr., United States Army, commanding the expedition, left Beirut, Syria, last March, and from that time until September was engaged in active field work. Moab was reached the latter part of March, and the camp soon established at Hesbon, the ancient Heshbon of the Bible. A base line five miles in length was measured in the desert ten miles east-southeast of Hesbon, and the surrounding country covered with a network of triangles. Over 600 square miles have been triangulated and the details of 500 square miles filled in, together with the hill shading. The whole has been done on the scale of a mile to an inch, and in the same manner as that pursued by the English engineers in Western Palestine, where they have been at work over two years, so that the maps of the two expeditions can be joined together and make one harmonious whole. This grand undertaking, if carried through to completion, will give us an accurate, detailed map of Palestine from Dan to Beersheba and from the Mediterranean to Salcah. A number of interesting ruins were visited and measurements of their plans, architecture, etc., taken. Several new inscriptions have been found and copies and squeezes made, some of which are now on their way to this country. Prof. Paine has carefully examined the sites of Nebo and Pisgah, and has prepared a voluminous report on the identification of these interesting biblical localities. In addition to the regular work the whole country east of the Jordan and from the Zerka Main to Damascus was gone over and a reconnoissance made of the route traveled. On Lieut. Steever's return to Beirut, he presented to the Advisory Committee the maps and drawings then in progress, and he was recommended to make an immediate return to the United States to lay before the Executive Committee of the Society a true representation of the magnitude of the work, its importance, and the necessity of the reorganization of the expedition on a larger scale.

Lieut. Steever arrived in this city last month, and, in consequence, the Society have called a public meeting for this evening, under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, Chief Justice Daly presiding.

LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 7.—BEEVES—The market, Thursday, opened firm, at an advance of full ½c per pound, live weight, and from that time was steady to Saturday, when slight concessions weye made by sellers. The attendance during the week was good. Brighton offered the paying market last week, and New York, although opening tame, subsequently became animated, and ruled steady to the close. The average quality stock varies little from last week, having been made up of a fair quality of butchering steers and only 15 cars of good Texan steers and Cherokees. Most of the offerings were taken by the trade, but a few went through in first hands. The receipts for the week were 4,471 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—With moderate receipts, numbering 9,000 head, the market ruled firm at ¼c to ½c per pound higher for both sheep and lambs. The average quality has not been equal to last week, but the advance in prices is attributable mainly to an active Eastern demand and good inquiry from New York. Sheep, 4@6c; lambs, 5@7c.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1873.—The market was not so brisk as last week, and prices a little off, though for a few lots the extreme rate of last week was reached. On account of the extremely cold weather there was a light delivery of farm dairies, which sold at prices ranging from 10 to 12½c, only a very few touching the latter figure. Farm dairies are now often inferior, being made up of late-made cheese, skimmed and badly cured.

Factories were not so well represented as usual, though a considerable number of salesmen were present—the offerings aggregating from 4,000 to 5,000 boxes, about half of which changed hands. In the early part of the market there seemed to be so little disposition among buyers to take offerings, and the bidding was so low, that several factorymen left the market without putting their goods on sale. The feeling after a time gradually improved under the firm holding of sellers, and prices advanced from 12½c to 13c, 13¼c, 13⅜c, and in one instance 13⅝c was reached. The top price, however, was considered to be 13⅜c. We give some of the leading transactions as follows: Freeman, 50 boxes, at 12¾c; Hill, 75, at 13c; Oneida Valley, 462, at 13c; Danube Cold Spring, 80, at 13c; Paine's Hollow, 88, at 13⅛c; Newville, 160, at 13⅛c; Flat Creek, 265, at 13⅛c; Avery & Ives, 127, at 13⅛c; Fairfield Association, 430, at 13⅛c. A number of factories, having full faith that prices will advance during the latter part of the month, and in January, are shipping good to New York to be held there on their own account, while others are storing at the factory.

Butter comes forward in considerable quantities, but prices are lower, the sales this week being from 33c to 34c.

At the Utica City market trade was dull, and the offerings only about 3,600 boxes, and but one sale reported. This was a lot of 125 boxes at 12⅞c.

The receipts of cheese in New York up to December, 1873, were 1,856,359 boxes; exports during same time, 1,510,456 boxes. In 1872, for the corresponding time, the receipts were 1,536,744 boxes, and the exports 1,174,294 boxes. This makes an excess of receipts this year over last of 319,165 boxes, and also an excess of exports over last year of 336,162 boxes.

The weather in Herkimer during the first part of the week was extremely cold, but it turned warm on Wednesday, with rain, sweeping off the snow rapidly.

Our advices from abroad are to the third week in November. Our London correspondent says that the finest American cheese is held firmly, and best low-priced English wanted. Extra American sells at 72s and upward, and English cheddar at 76s to 90s.

Butter is generally quiet, with more doing in fair Canadian, which is quoted at 90s to 124s per cwt. Clonmels sells for 142s, and Dorsets at 150s.

DIVORCES.

RICHARDS—On Dec. 1, by the Hon. Judge Farwell, Ida F. Richards from Frank T. Richards. Plaintiff's name changed to Ida Fletcher.

DEATHS.

TUCKER—Dec. 7, 1873, of rapid consumption, Archibald T. Tucker, son of Mary J. and the late Thomas B. Tucker, aged 21 years 18 days.

Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 11 a. m., from the residence of his sister, Mrs. James Graham, 143 Throop street, by carriages to Rosehill.

☞ New York and Oskaloosa (Ia.) papers please copy.

PARKER—Dec. 7, 1873, Dr. Milton Parker, aged 63 years.

Funeral notice will be given Tuesday morning.

BASH—On Sunday, 7th inst., Julia Balance, daughter of Daniel N. and Virginia B. Bash, aged 5 years and 11 months.

The remains were taken to Peoria at 10 o'clock in the evening.

MULCAHY—John W. Mulcahy Dec. 7, at his late residence, 222 South Halsted-st., aged 38 years and 7 months.

Funeral Tuesday, the 9th, by cars to Calvary.

AUCTION SALES.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Monday, Dec. 8, at 2 1-2 o'clock,

At 204 and 206 East Madison-st.,

300 Choice Canary Birds,

Together with a large assortment of Parrots, Java Sparrows, African Sparrows, and Black Birds, Linnets, Thrushes, Bull Finches, Gold Finches, and other Birds, all of the direct Importation of Chas. Riche & Bro., of New York. The Canaries are the finest in the market, and just received by Bremen Steamer from Hartz Mountains. Every Bird will be guaranteed or the money refunded. Sale peremptory.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 2 1-2 and 7 1-2 o'clock,

Unreserved sale at Auction of

First-Class Oil Paintings!

At 204 and 206 East Madison-st. The collection numbers over 150 choice works by Elkins, Paul Brown, Collis, Lemon, Coulter, Green, and other well-known Artists of this city, and are elegantly and richly framed in Gold-Gilt Frames, which will be sold with the paintings. Lovers of fine pictures now have an opportunity of securing these elegant works as the sale is peremptory. Paintings on Exhibition Monday morning.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

REGULAR SALE OF

Dry Goods & Notions,

Consisting of Men's Wool Scarfs, Fleece lined Hose, Fine Suspenders, Wool and Merino Hosiery, Velveteens, all wool Cassimeres and Diagonals, Wool Blankets, Comfortables, Cardigan Jackets, Opera Hoods, Shetland Shirts and Drawers, and an unusually large assortment of Sundry Notions and Merchandise.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

Thursday, Dec. 11, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At 204 and 206 East Madison-st.,

IMMENSE FANCY GOODS SALE,

Consisting of a large assortment of Fancy China Toys, Dolls, Boxes, Vases, Smoking Sets, Toilet Sets, &c., &c.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO,

AUCTIONEERS,

ESTABLISHED 1856.

Are still at their OLD QUARTERS,

Bowen Bros.' Block,

Nos. 15 and 17 Randolph-st.,

And will hold their Regular Sale of

CARRIAGES, CUTTERS, HARNESS, &c.,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.,

On THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

Household Goods, New Furniture, &c.,

On SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 9½ o'clock a. m.

All sales rendered net cash four days from day of sale. Consignments of every kind of merchandise solicited.

POSITIVE AUCTION SALE OF

Unredeemed Pledges,

For Account of the

NEW YORK LOAN OFFICE,

On MONDAY Morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, at WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.'S Auction House.

The goods will consist of Gold and Silver Watches, fine Gold Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, solid Gold Chains, Ladies' Necklaces, Silver Spoons, Forks, Napkin Rings, Diamond, Amethyst, Ruby, and Pearl Rings, Musical Instruments of all kinds, Opera Glasses, Sole Leather Trunks and Valises, Clothing, Furs of all descriptions, Sewing-Machines, &c. By order of

HENRY S. HAAS.

WM. A. BUTTERS & Co., Auct'rs.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

68 & 70 Wabash-av.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS

Tuesday, Dec. 9th, at 9:30 a. m.

DRESS GOODS, PIECE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, NOTIONS, GLOVES, &c. An elegant line of Fur Goods, Muffs, Collars, Boas and Caps, in Seal, Mink, Ermine, Beaver and Squirrel. FINE INVOICE LADIES' AND GENTS' PARIS KIDS. Fine invoice Gents' Merino Underwear and Cardigans. Great variety of Hats and Caps, Ladies' Skirts, White Wool Blankets, Woolen Shawls, Table Linens. Also, Gents' Custom-made Clothing and Furnishing Goods. Full line of FEATHERS and ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, GOVERNMENT CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, PANTS and JACKETS. Ingrain and Rag Carpets at 11 o'clock.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

50 Cases Men's Buckle Arctics.
50 Cases Men's Buffalo and Wool Bals.
75 Cases Men's Buffalo and Wool Boots.
600 Men's, Boys' and Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Assorted

BOOTS AND SHOES,

At Auction by Catalogue, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 9½ a. m., at which time a clean sweep of the above will be made.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av., Auct'rs.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

FINE FURS

AT AUCTION,

MONDAY MORNING, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock. The entire stock of a FIRST-CLASS DEALER, consisting of elegant Seal Sacques, Real Ermine Sets, Fine Mink Sets, Astrachan Sacques, Ladies' Boas and Muffs, Children's Real and Imitation Ermine in large variety, Gents' Fine Seal Caps, Beaver Collars and Gauntlets, Children's Cloaks, Wolf and Buffalo Robes, Lap Robes, &c., &c., embracing an unusually large and seasonable stock of goods in quality equal to any retail dealer in the city, being the entire stock of a large dealer, and sold by order of the Assignee in Bankruptcy.

The sale will commence on Monday morning, Dec. 8, at 10 o'clock, and afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The LADIES are especially invited, and Arm Chairs will be provided for their accommodation.

This is a good opportunity to buy at your own price, as every article must be sold.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

Great Bankrupt Sale,

AT AUCTION.

Entire contents of a FIRST-CLASS SALOON and RESTAURANT, No. 129 Dearborn-st., basement, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock. The entire Stock and Fixtures, elegant French Plate Mirrors, splendid Bar Counters and Bar Fixtures, choice Bottled Wines and Liquors, Show Cases, Cigar Cases, Range, Stoves, Clocks, Extension and Side Tables, D. R. Chairs, Crockery and Glassware. Sale peremptory. By order of George W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.,

Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT SALE OF MODERN & ORIGINAL

OIL PAINTINGS

AT AUCTION,

From the Philadelphia Art Gallery.

The sale will commence in store 73 East Randolph-st., near State, on TUESDAY morning, Dec. 9, at 10 o'clock, and continue afternoon at 2½ and evening at 7½ o'clock, and also following days and evenings, as all are to be sold. Such are our instructions. The collection numbers over 150 Paintings, all in Rich and Elegant Frames, and embraces many important and ORIGINAL works by American and Foreign Artists, who only sell their works through the Philadelphia Art Gallery, which is represented here by Mr. G. B. Flersheim of this city, and ALL works sold as ORIGINAL are GUARANTEED by Mr. G. B. F.

This is a chance to obtain ORIGINAL Paintings by KNOWN Artists. Paintings on Exhibition Monday, Dec. 8.

By WILLIS, LONG & CO.

MORTGAGE SALE OF

Housekeeping Goods,

On MONDAY, Dec. 8, at 10 a. m., at

NO. 853 WABASH-AV.

Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Curtains, Pictures and Ornaments; Brussels, Three-Ply, and Ingrain Carpets; Feather Beds and Pillows, Bedding and Hair Mattresses, Platedware, Crockery, Stoves, etc. By order of mortgagee. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

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